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United States Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS [1]

APRIL–JUNE 1948

E.M.N

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[1] Compiled by Ralph W. Sherman, Office of the Assistant Chief in Charge of Regulatory Work.

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (FOREIGN) (NO. 41)

ENTRY OF EUROPEAN BROOMCORN LIMITED TO NORTHEASTERN PORTS AND TO WINTER MONTHS

(Press Notice)

APRIL 26, 1948.

Permits for importation into the United States of broomcorn originating in countries other than those on the American continents and in the West Indies will limit entry to the ports of Baltimore, Boston, and New York and to the 5 months' period beginning October 1 of each year, under an amendment of plant quarantine regulations signed by Acting Secretary of Agriculture N. E. Dodd requiring this limitation. The amendment will become effective October 1, 1948.

Importations affected are those of European origin. Limitation of such importations to these northeastern ports where facilities are available for fumigating the material and to the five cold months of the year is to minimize the risk of introducing injurious insects in such material.

Should other northeastern ports set up facilities for treatment of infested material, permits may be issued for importations through those ports also.

Entry of broomcorn from any source is not permitted through Pacific coast ports because of the danger of introducing insect pests of broomcorn and related plants into California, Oregon, and Washington—States now believed free of these pests.

The effective date of this amendment has been delayed until October 1, 1948, in order to allow importers to bring in, this summer, material for which they have already contracted. Safeguards in handling and fumigating this material will be required.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 41 Amendment to Regulation 3
Effective October 1, 1948

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

RESTRICTION OF PERMIT ISSUANCE FOR IMPORTATION OF INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE, BROOMCORN, AND RELATED PLANTS

On March 20, 1948, notice of a proposed amendment of the regulation (7 CFR 319.41–3) restricting issuance of permits for importation of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, and related plants was published in the Federal Register (13 F. R. 1482). After consideration of all relevant matter presented by interested persons regarding the proposal, the amendment to § 319.41–3 of the regulations supplemental to the quarantine restricting importation of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, and related plants (Regulation 3, Notice of Quarantine No. 41; 7 CFR § 319.41–3), set forth below is hereby adopted, effective October 1, 1948:

§ 319.41–3 *Issuance of permits.*—On approval by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the application mentioned in § 319.41–2, a permit will be issued.

For broomcorn and brooms and similar articles made of broomcorn, permits will be issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for such ports as may be designated therein, except that permits will be issued for the entry of broomcorn originating in countries other than those in the North or

South American Continent or the West Indies only through the ports of Baltimore, Boston, and New York, or through other northeastern ports which may from time to time be designated in the permit, and at which facilities for treatment of infested material may be available, such entry to be limited to the 5-months' period between October 1 of any year and the end of February of the succeeding year, both dates inclusive. Permits will not be issued for the entry of broomcorn from any source through ports on the Pacific coast.

For shelled corn and for seeds of other plants listed in § 319.41, and for corn on the cob, green or mature, from the land areas designated in § 319.41–1 (b) (2), permits will be issued for ports where the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine maintains an inspection service and for such other ports as may be designated in the permit.

(Sec. 5, 37 Stat. 316; 7 U. S. C. 159).

Done at Washington, D. C., this 22d day of April 1948.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 27, 1948, 9 a. m.; 13 F. R. 2253.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION 3 OF QUARANTINE NO. 41, RESTRICTING THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE, BROOMCORN, AND SEEDS OF RELATED PLANTS (T. D. 51929)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., May 26, 1948.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of an Amendment to Regulation 3 of Quarantine No 41, issued by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, effective October 1, 1948, is published for the information and guidance of collectors of customs and others concerned.

The number of this Treasury decision shall be inserted as a marginal reference opposite sections 12.10, 12.11 (a) (1), 12.12 (c), and 12.14 (a), Customs Regulations of 1943.

FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the text of the amendment.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO HAWAIIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 13)

HAWAIIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE TO PREVENT SPREAD OF RECENTLY DISCOVERED PLANT PESTS

(Press Notice)

MAY 26, 1948.

Recent discovery in the Territory of Hawaii of an introduced species of fruitfly known as Dacus dorsalis and the presence there of the citrus canker disease has required a revision of the Federal quarantine against the Mediterranean Fruitfly and Melon Fly to regulate the movement from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables and several additional products to prevent the spread to other sections of the United States of these and other dangerous insects and plant diseases, according to an announcement of Acting Secretary of Agriculture N. E. Dodd. The revision will be effective June 24.

There are, in the revision, many additions to the list of fruits and vegetables that may be certified after plant quarantine inspection. At the same time bananas have been withdrawn from the list since Dacus dorsalis attacks banana fruit at the stage of maturity at which they are ordinarily cut for shipment.

In order to cope with the possibilities of spreading plant pests by airplane movement from Hawaii, additional safeguards have been prescribed affecting the air movement of host material as well as the movement of planes that might accidentally carry such pests.

Other products affected by this quarantine are citrus peel, rice straw, mango seeds, and cut blooms or leis of gardenias and mauna loa.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 13 Effective June 24, 1948

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

HAWAIIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Recent discovery in the Territory of Hawaii of the destructive Oriental fruitfly (*Dacus dorsalis* Hendl.) and the presence there of the citrus canker disease, as well as other injurious insects and plant diseases have made necessary this revision of the quarantine and regulations to authorize procedures that will prevent the entry of these pests on fruits, vegetables and certain other vegetative products that they may infest or infect.

Many additions have been made to the list of fruits and vegetables that may be inspected and certified for shipment from Hawaii to the mainland. Bananas, formerly permitted entry after inspection and certification, have been withdrawn from this list. The newly established Oriental fruitfly attacks bananas at the stage of maturity at which they are ordinarily cut for shipment. Consequently, they are excluded because of the likelihood of spreading this pest to the mainland.

In order more accurately to describe the quarantine, its designation has been changed from the "Mediterranean Fruitfly and Melon Fly Quarantine" to the "Hawaiian Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine."

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. and Supp. 151 et seq.) and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141 et seq.) and after public hearing and due consideration of all relevant material presented thereat, the quarantine and regulations in 7 CFR and Cum. Supp. 301.13 through 301.13–12 are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.13 *Notice of quarantine.*—The Secretary of Agriculture having previously quarantined the Territory of Hawaii on account of the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata* Hendl.) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae* Coq.), now determines that it is necessary to modify the quarantine to prevent the spread of additional dangerous plant diseases and insects found in Hawaii and new to and not widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, including the following: Oriental fruitfly (*Dacus dorsalis* Hendl.), citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri* (Hassee) Dowson), green coffee scale (*Coccus viridis* Green), bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer), bean butterfly (*Lampides boeticus* L.), Asiatic rice borer (*chilo simplex* Butl.), mango weevil (*Cryptorhynchus mangiferea* F.), and Chinese rose beetle (*Adoretus sinicus* Burm.).

Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), and having given the public hearing required thereunder, the Secretary of Agriculture hereby quarantines the Territory of Hawaii to prevent the spread of said plant diseases and insect pests.

All fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state; peel of fruits of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies *Aurantioideae, Rutoidea,* and *Toddalioideae,* of the botanical family Rutaceae; cut flowers; rice straw; and mango seeds, are hereby prohibited movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, in

manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the regulations hereinafter made or amendments thereto: *Provided*, That whenever the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that existing conditions as to the pest risk involved in the movement of the articles or insects to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, make it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such findings in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the regulations should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

§ 301.13–1 *Definitions.*—For the purpose of the regulations in this subpart the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Plant pests.*—The injurious insects and plant diseases referred to in § 301.13, in any stage of development.

(b) *Fruits and vegetables.*—The more or less succulent portions of food plants, and parts thereof, in the raw or unprocessed state, such as bananas, coconuts, pineapples, potatoes, ginger root, tomatoes, peppers, melons, citrus, mangoes, etc.

(c) *Cut flowers.*—Cut blooms of gardenia and mauna loa or leis made thereof.

(d) *Mango seeds.*—Seeds of the fruit of mango (*Mangifera spp.*), fresh or dried.

(e) *Rice straw.*—Stems or straw of rice (*Oryza sativa*), when used as packing material or for other purposes.

(f) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act.

(g) *Certificate.*—A document signed by an inspector certifying that a particular ship, vessel, other surface craft, or aircraft, or any specified lot or shipment of fruits or vegetables or other plant materials, via baggage, parcel post, express, freight or other mode of transportation, has been inspected and found apparently free from articles the movement of which is prohibited by the quarantine and regulations in this subpart, and from the plant pests referred to in said quarantine; or that the lot or shipment is of such a nature that no danger of infestation or infection is involved; or that it has been treated in a manner to eliminate infestation. A certificate covering treated products must state the treatment applied.

(h) *Person.*—This term shall be construed to include both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies, and associations.

(i) *Moved (move and movement).*—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved, directly or indirectly, from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory or State or District of the United States. Local or interisland movement is in no way affected by the regulations in this subpart. ("Move" and "movement" shall be construed accordingly.)

(j) *Disinfection (disinfect and disinfected).*—The application to parts or all of a ship, vessel, other surface craft, or aircraft of a treatment that may be designated by the inspector as effective against such plant pests as may be present. ("Disinfect" and "disinfected" shall be construed accordingly.)

§ 301.13–2 *Regulated articles.*—(a) *Prohibited movement.*—(1) The movement of insects of the species designated in § 301.13 or other notoriously injurious insects in a live state from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, either independently or in connection with any other article, is prohibited, except as provided in § 301.13–14 (b).

(2) Fruits, vegetables, and other products specified in § 301.13, and not eligible for inspection and certification under § 301.13–4 or otherwise expressly authorized movement either in the regulations in this subpart or in administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine are prohibited movement.

(b) *Regulated movement.*—The movement of the following fruits and vegetables from the Territory of Hawaii is allowed throughout the year upon compliance with the regulations in this subpart:

Arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*).
Arrowroot (*Maranta arundinacea*).
Asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*).
Bean sprouts, soy (*Glycine hispida*).
Bean sprouts, mungo (*Phaseolus aureus*).
Burdock, great (*Arctium lappa, Lappa major, L. edulis*).
Butterbur (*Petasites japonicus*).
Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*).
Cabbage, Chinese (*Brassica pekinensis, B. Chinensis*).
Cabbage, swamp (*Ipomoea reptans*).
Carrot (*Daucus carota satira*).
Cassava (*Manihot sp.*).
Celery (*Apium graveolens*).
Chinese spinach (*Amaranthus gangeticus*).
Chives (*Allium schoenoprasum*).
Chrysanthemum, garland (*Chrysanthemum coronarium*).
Coconuts (*Cocos nucifera*).
Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*).
Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*).
Dropwort, water (*Oenanthe stolonifera*).
Garlic (*Allium sativum*).
Ginger bracts (*Zingiber mioga*).
Ginger root (*Zingiber officinale*).
Honewort (*Cryptotaenia canadensis*).
Jesuit's nut (*Trapa bicornis, T. natans*).
Kudzu (*Pueraria thunbergiana*).
Leek (*Allium porrum*).
Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*).
Lily root (*Nelumbium nucifera*).
Mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*).
Nightshade, Malabar (*Bassella rubar*).
Onion, green (*Allium fistulosum*).
Parsley (*Petroselinum hortense*).
Perilla (*Perilla frutescens*).
Pineapples (*Ananas sativa*).
Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*).
Radish greens (*Raphanus sativus longipinnatus*).
Radish, oriental (*Raphanus sativus longipinnatus*).
Shallot (*Allium ascalonicum*).
Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*).
Sweet corn (*Zea mays*).
Taro root, shoots and stalks (*Colocasia antiquorum esculentum*).
Watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*).
Waternut (*waterchestnut*) (*Eleocharis dulcis* (*E. tuberosa*) (*Scirpus tuberosus*)).
Yam bean root (*Pachyrhizus erosus*).
Yams (*Dioscorea spp.*).

Provided, That additions of other fruits and vegetables may be made to the foregoing list of regulated articles by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine when he determines that such fruits or vegetables, either as ordinarily packed and shipped or after treatment, do not involve risk of spreading any of the plant pests designated in the foregoing quarantine, and when such findings have been made known in administrative instructions of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

§ 301.13–3 *Conditions of movement*—(a) *Certification.*—Regulated articles shall not be moved from the Territory of Hawaii unless accompanied by a valid certificate issued by an inspector, except that coconuts (husked or unhusked), free from wrapping or packing materials, may be moved through the mails without certification.

(b) *Segregation of certified articles.*—Articles certified after treatment in accordance with § 301.13–4 (b), taken aboard any ship, vessel, other surface

craft, or aircraft in the Territory of Hawaii must be segregated and protected in a manner as required by the inspector.

§ 301.13–4 *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates.*—Certificates may be issued for the movement of articles permitted movement in accordance with the regulations in this subpart under either of the following conditions:

(a) Fruits and vegetables designated in § 301.13–2 (b) may be certified when they have been inspected by an inspector and found apparently free from infestation.

(b) Fruits, vegetables, and other products designated in § 301.13 (except those listed in § 301.13–2 (b)) for which treatments may be approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may be certified after such treatments have been applied under the observation of an inspector in accordance with administratively approved procedure. Any treatment that may be approved must be applied at the expense of the shipper, owner, or person in charge of such fruits and vegetables, except that no charge will be made for services performed by the inspector in the supervision of such treatments. The Department of Agriculture or its inspector will not be responsible for loss or damage resulting from any treatment prescribed or supervised.

§ 301.13–5 *Application for inspection.*—Persons intending to move any fruits or vegetables that may be certified in accordance with the provisions of § 301.13–4 shall make application for inspection or treatment on forms provided for this purpose as far as possible in advance of the contemplated date of shipment. They will also be required to prepare, handle, and safeguard such articles from infestation or reinfestation, and to assemble them at such points as the inspector may designated, placing them so that inspection may be readily made. All costs, including storage, transportation, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the shipper. Blank forms [2] for use in making applications for inspections will be furnished free upon request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Honolulu, T. H.

§ 301.13–6 *Marking, certification and type of container.*—Each container of articles required to be certified under the regulations in this subpart shall be plainly marked for identification purposes as required by the inspector, and shall be accompanied by a certificate issued in compliance with the regulations in this subpart. In the case of lot shipments, either in containers or in bulk, a certificate covering the lot shall be attached to the waybill, manifest or bill of lading. Containers or wrappers shall be new or of materials approved by an inspector.

§ 301.13–7 *Uncertified fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers taken aboard ships, vessels, other surface craft, or aircraft*—(a) *In the possession of passengers or crew members.*—Small quantities of fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers, subject to the quarantine and regulations in this subpart, when loose and free of packing materials, may be taken aboard any ship, vessel, other surface craft, or aircraft by passengers or members of the crew without inspection and certification in the Territory of Hawaii. However, if such articles, so taken aboard, are not eligible for inspection and certification under § 301.13–4 (a), they must be entirely consumed or disposed of before arrival within the territorial waters of any other Territory, State, or District of the United States: *Provided*, That no such uncertified articles may be taken aboard any aircraft as baggage or otherwise, when such aircraft is to be inspected and certified before its departure from the Territory of Hawaii in the manner set forth in § 301.13–10 of the regulations in this subpart.

(b) *As ship's stores or decorations.*—Fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers subject to the quarantine and regulations in this subpart may be taken aboard ship, vessel, or other surface craft, or aircraft in the Territory of Hawaii without inspection or certification. However, such fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers not eligible for inspection and certification under § 301.13–4 (a) must be entirely consumed or removed from the ship, vessel, other surface craft, or aircraft before arrival within the territorial waters of any other Territory, State, or District of the United States: *Provided*, That no such uncertified articles may be taken aboard any aircraft as stores or otherwise, when such aircraft is to be inspected and certified before its departure from the Territory of Hawaii in the manner set forth in § 301.13–10 of the regulations in this subpart.

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[2] Form EQ–170.

§ 301.13–8 *Inspection of vessels.*—All ships, vessels, and other surface craft from Hawaii, upon coming within the territorial waters of any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, shall be subject to examination by inspectors for the purpose of ascertaining by inspection whether any of the articles or insects prohibited movement by the quarantine and regulations in this subpart are contained in such ships, vessels, or other surface craft, or whether there remains any infestation from such articles. Such inspection will be made at the discretion of the inspector, either in the stream or at a pier, wharf, or mole within the confines of any port in the United States, other than in the Territory of Hawaii. If inspection is made in the stream, the ship, vessel, or other surface craft shall remain in the quarantine or inspection area until the inspector has notified the master or other responsible ship's officer, in writing, that further detention in quarantine for inspection purposes is not required. If inspection is made at a pier, wharf, or mole, the master or other responsible ship's officer shall not permit the unloading of any cargo, stores, baggage, or other personal belongings of the passengers and crew until he receives the written notification referred to above from the inspector. This inspection shall be made only between the hours of sunrise and sunset, and any ship, vessel, or other surface craft arriving after sunset shall remain at anchor in the quarantine or inspection area until inspection can be made on the following morning: *Provided,* That inspection between the hours of sunset and sunrise may be made when the inspector has been furnished advance information of the approximate hour of arrival, and the number of passengers carried, if any, and when facilities satisfactory to the inspector are provided both aboard the ship, vessel, or other surface craft and on the pier for adequate lighting and availability of stores, quarters, and baggage for inspection, as well as transportation to and from the ship, vessel, or other surface craft in the quarantine or inspection area, if necessary.

§ 301.13–9 *Disinfection of vessels.*—Any ship, vessel, or other surface craft arriving from the Territory of Hawaii at a port in any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, which is found, upon inspection to contain articles subject to the quarantine and regulations in this subpart infected or infested with any of the plant pests designated in the quarantine or to be contaminated with any article or injurious insect prohibited movement by said quarantine and regulations, shall be immediately disinfected by the person in charge or possession of such ship, vessel, or other surface craft under the supervision of an inspector and in the manner prescribed by him.

§ 301.13–10 *Inspection of aircraft.*—All aircraft arriving from the Territory of Hawaii at a port within the territorial limits of any other Territory, State, or District of the United States shall be subject to examination by inspectors for the purpose of ascertaining by inspection if any article or injurious insect the movement of which is prohibited by the quarantine and regulations in this subpart is contained in any such aircraft, or if any infestation from such prohibited articles remains. Except in the case of forced landings, all aircraft moving between the Territory of Hawaii and any other Territory, State, or District of the United States shall, upon coming within the territorial limits of such Territory, State, or District, land at an airport of entry unless permission to land elsewhere than at an airport of entry is first granted by the Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C., with concurrence of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and shall remain there until inspected and released by the inspector. No baggage, cargo, or other articles shall be removed from the aircraft until such removal has been authorized by an inspector: *Provided,* That in the case of forced landings by such aircraft, the aircraft commander or operator shall not allow any baggage, cargo, or other articles to be removed therefrom, unless such removal is necessary for purposes of safety or the preservation of life or property. As soon as practicable, the aircraft commander, or a member of the crew in charge, or the owner of the aircraft shall communicate with the nearest plant quarantine officer and make a full report of the circumstances of the flight and of the forced landing: *Provided further,* That aircraft proceeding from the Territory of Hawaii to or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States may, at the discretion of an inspector be inspected immediately prior to the departure of such aircraft from the Territory of Hawaii in lieu of inspection at the port of arrival, and when such aircraft, its cargo, stores, and baggage and other personal effects of passengers and crew members have been inspected and found

free of articles or insects, the movement of which is prohibited by the quarantine and regulations in this subpart, the inspector shall issue a certificate to that effect for delivery to the pilot or person in charge of the aircraft as evidence for later presentation at the port of arrival that such inspection has been made.

§ 301.13–11 *Disinfection of aircraft.*—Any aircraft arriving from the Territory of Hawaii at a port in any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, which is found upon inspection to contain articles subject to the quarantine and regulations in this subpart infested or infected with any of the plant pests designated in § 301.13 or which is found to be contaminated with any articles or injurious insects prohibited movement by said quarantine and regulations shall be immediately disinfected by or at the direction of the person in charge or possession of such aircraft, under the supervision of an inspector and in the manner prescribed by him; and any aircraft found upon inspection pursuant to the second provision in § 301.13–10 prior to its departure from the Territory of Hawaii for a port in any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, to contain or to be contaminated with any articles or injurious insects as aforesaid, shall be disinfected by the person in charge or in possession of such aircraft, under the supervision of an inspector and in a manner prescribed by him, before it will qualify for the certificate referred to in the said second proviso, in § 301.13–10.

§ 301.13–12 *Inspection of baggage and cargo.*—All baggage and other personal effects of passengers and members of crews on ships, vessels, other surface craft or aircraft moving from the Territory of Hawaii shall be subject to examination by an inspector to ascertain if they contain any of the articles prohibited movement by the quarantine and regulations in this subpart. Such baggage inspection shall be made, at the discretion of the inspector, on the dock or on the ship, vessel, other surface craft or aircraft while in a quarantine or inspection area, either at the port of departure in the Territory of Hawaii or at the first or any subsequent port of arrival in any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, and no baggage or other personal effects of passengers or crew members from the Territory of Hawaii shall be released until said effects have been inspected and passed. Baggage inspections will not be performed until the person in charge or possession of the carrier ship, vessel, other surface craft, or aircraft provides sufficient space and adequate facilities thereon, or on piers or landing fields for such inspection.

Inspectors may require that any box, bale, crate, bundle, package, trunk, bag, suitcase, or other container, carried as ships' stores, cargo, or otherwise, by any ship, vessel, other surface craft, or aircraft moving between the Territory of Hawaii and any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, be opened for inspection to determine whether any article prohibited movement by the quarantine and regulations in this subpart is present. If any such prohibited article, including any injurious insect or any fruit or vegetable infested with plant pests, is found, the inspector may order the return of the article to the place of origin under safeguards satisfactory to him, seize and destroy it, or otherwise dispose of it or such part thereof as in his judgment is necessary to comply with the quarantine and regulations in this subpart.

No cargo shall be loaded on or unloaded from any ship, vessel, other surface craft, or aircraft arriving from the Territory of Hawaii at a port in any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, either at the first or any subsequent port of arrival where passengers are disembarked, without authorization of the inspector in charge of the inspection of passengers' baggage.

§ 301.13–13 *Posting of warning notice and distribution of baggage declarations.*—Before any ship, vessel, other surface craft, or aircraft from Hawaii arrives within the boundaries of any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, the master, or other responsible officer thereof, shall cause to be distributed to each adult passenger thereon a baggage declaration,[3] to be furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, calling attention to the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act, and the quarantine and regulations in this subpart. These baggage declarations shall be executed and signed by the passengers and shall be collected and delivered by the master or other responsible officer of the ship, vessel, other surface craft, or aircraft, to the inspector on arrival at the

[3] Form No. EQ–132.

quarantine or inspection area: *Provided*, That in the case of aircraft inspected and certified as set forth in the second proviso of § 301.13–10 no baggage declarations will be required.

Every person owning or controlling any dock, harbor, or landing field in Hawaii from which ships, vessels, other surface craft, or aircraft leave for ports in any other Territory, State, or District of the United States shall post, and keep posted at all times, in one or more conspicuous places in passenger waiting rooms on or in said dock, harbor, or landing field a warning notice directing attention to the quarantine and regulations in this subpart.[4] Every master, or other responsible officer of any ship, vessel, other surface craft, or aircraft leaving Hawaii destined to a port in any other Territory, State, or District of the United States shall similarly post, and keep posted at all times, such a warning notice in the ship, vessel, other surface craft, or aircraft under his charge.

§ 301.13–14 *Shipments for experimental or scientific purposes*—(a) *Articles for experimental or scientific purposes.*—Regulated articles, other than live insects of the species designated in § 301.13 or other notoriously injurious insects in a live state, may be moved by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes on such conditions as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(b) *Insects for scientific purposes.*—Live insects of the species designated in § 301.13 or other notoriously injurious insects in a live state, in any stage of development, may be mailed, shipped, transported, delivered or removed from the Territory of Hawaii to any State, Territory, or District of the United States for scientific purposes only under conditions prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of live insects so moved shall bear an identifying tag from the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

These revised regulations shall be effective on and after June 24, 1948, and shall supersede the quarantine and regulations issued May 20, 1930, as amended May 10, 1941 (7 CFR and Cum. Supp. §§ 301.13–301.13–12, incl.).

The foregoing quarantine and regulations are issued to prevent the spread from the Territory of Hawaii to other Territories or States of the United States or to the District of Columbia, of the Oriental fruitfly, citrus canker, green coffee scale, bean pod borer, bean butterfly, Asiatic rice borer, mango weevil, Chinese rose beetle, Mediterranean fruitfly, and the melon fly, which are found in Hawaii, by regulating the movement from Hawaii of such pests and of all raw fruits and vegetables, citrus fruit peel, certain cut flowers, rice straw, and mango seeds which are known to be hosts for these pests. The foregoing quarantine and regulations replace the Mediterranean Fruitfly and Melon Fly Quarantine and Regulations which heretofore restricted the movement of raw fruits and vegetables, but no other products, from Hawaii to prevent the spread from Hawaii of the Mediterranean fruitfly and the melon fly. The foregoing regulations restrict movement of the regulated articles by airplane as well as by the other means of transportation which were controlled by the Mediterranean Fruitfly and Melon Fly Regulations.

(§§ 301.13 to 301.13–14, inclusive, are issued under sec. 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161; and secs. 1 and 3 of the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905, 33 Stat. 1269, 1270; 7 U. S. C. 141, 143.)

Done at the city of Washington, D. C., this 20th day of May, 1948.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all steamship companies on the West Coast.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 25, 1948, 8:51 a. m.; 13 F. R. 2807.]

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[4] An acceptable warning notice appears on Form EQ–132.

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. and Supp. 151 *et seq.*) and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141 *et seq.*), has revised the Mediterranean fruitfly and melon fly quarantine and regulations (Notice of Quarantine No. 13), effective June 24, 1948. The quarantine and regulations have been extended to include citrus peel, rice straw, mango seeds, and cut blooms or leis of gardenia and mauna loa, as well as all fruits and vegetables. There have also been added to the plant pests designated in the quarantine, the Oriental fruitfly, *Dacus dorsalis*, and the citrus canker disease, together with a number of other plant pests. The restrictions of the revised quarantine and regulations on movement of the plant pests and other regulated articles from Hawaii are made applicable to aircraft as well as other means of transportation. Various other minor changes are also made in the quarantine and regulations. Copies of the revision may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C.

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the Star-Bulletin, Honolulu, T. H., in the issue of June 16, 1948.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington 25, D. C., July 6, 1948.

TO ALL POSTMASTERS IN HAWAII: Attention is invited to the inclosed copy of Hawaiian Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine Order No. 13, a revision of the quarantine and regulations, effective June 24, 1948, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture to prevent the spread from Hawaii to the mainland of dangerous plant diseases and insect pests recently found in Hawaii which are new to and not widely prevalent in the United States.

You will please acquaint yourself with the provisions of the quarantine notice and regulations in order that you may be in a position to advise the patrons of your office, and you will be governed accordingly when any of the plants, fruits or vegetables or other plant materials, the movement of which is restricted, may be offered for mailing at your office. See the provisions of paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH J. LAWLER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

SLIGHT REVISIONS MADE IN JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

(Press Notice)

APRIL 23, 1948.

Minor additions to the Japanese beetle regulated areas in Maryland, New York, and Virginia have been made in a revision of Federal quarantine regulations to become effective April 30, according to an announcement by Acting Secretary of Agriculture N. E. Dodd.

These additions include previously unregulated sections of Allegany, Charles, and St. Marys counties, Md.; the town of Irondequoit, Monroe county, N. Y.; and, in Virginia, King George county, magisterial district of Port Royal in Caroline county, and magisterial district of Madison in Orange county.

Areas affected by the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations comprise the entire states of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, and portions of Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown plants or plant parts, as well as soil, compost, and manure require inspection and certification throughout the year for interstate movement from the regulated areas. Under the revised regulations humus is added to the materials subject to inspection and certification.

Seasonal restrictions are in effect each summer during adult flight of the Japanese beetle affecting the interstate movement from the regulated areas of fresh fruits and vegetables when shipped by refrigerator car or motortruck, and of bulk shipments of cut flowers.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 48 Revision of Quarantine Regulations
Effective April 30, 1948

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Part 301—Domestic Quarantine Notices

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

Introductory Note

In this revision of the quarantine and regulations the only change in the articles under regulation is the addition of humus to the category of soil and similar materials.

There have been added to the regulated area all previously nonregulated portions of the counties of Allegany, Charles, and St. Marys, Md.; the town of Irondequoit, Monroe County, N. Y.; King George County, magisterial district of Port Royal in Caroline County, and the magisterial district of Madison in Orange County, Va.

References to a heavily infested area have been omitted from the revised regulations. Instead provision is made for the issuance of administrative instructions by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to designate such area on the basis of seasonal emergence and occurence of the adult beetle.

Several details of inspection procedure have been removed from the regulations as unessential. Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and permits have been consolidated and simplified, and a few other changes made in the interests of clarity and logical sequence.

Also, this revision includes appropriate references in both quarantine and regulations to the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 pertaining to the interstate movement of Japanese beetles in the live state.

SUBPART—JAPANESE BEETLE

Pursuant to the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 as amended (37 Stat. 318; as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161) the quarantine on account of the Japanese beetle and regulations supplemental thereto (7 CFR 1947 Supp. 301.48, 301.48–1 to 301.48–11, inclusive) are hereby amended to read as follows.

Quarantine

Sec.
301.48 Notice of quarantine.

REGULATIONS

301.48–1 Definitions.
301.48–2 Regulated areas.
301.48–3 Regulated articles.
301.48–4 Conditions governing movement of regulated articles.
301.48–5 Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and permits.
301.48–6 Assembly of articles for inspection.
301.48–7 Cancellation of certificates or permits.
301.48–8 Cleaning or treatment of trucks, wagons, cars, boats, and other vehicles and containers.
301.48–9 Inspection in transit.
301.48–10 Shipments for experimental and scientific purposes.

AUTHORITY: §§ 301.48 to 301.48–10, inclusive, issued under secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1269, 1270, sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 141, 143, 161.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

[QUARANTINE NO. 48]

§ 301.48 *Notice of quarantine.*—Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), and having held the public hearings required thereunder, the Secretary of Agriculture quarantines the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle, and under authority contained in the Plant Quarantine Act and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141 et seq.), the Secretary of Agriculture hereinafter prescribes regulations governing the movement of Japanese beetles and carriers thereof. Hereafter (a) soil humus, compost, and decomposed manure; (b) forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes; (c) cut flowers; and (d) fresh fruits and vegetables shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States or District into or through any other State or Territory of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the requirements of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental hereto are hereby limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, as long as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the said rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle, except that such limitation is further conditioned upon the affected State or States providing for and enforcing control of the intrastate movement of the regulated articles under the same conditions as those which apply to their interstate movement under the provisions of currently existing Federal quarantine regulations, and upon their enforcing such control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the intrastate spread therefrom of the said insect infestation: *Provided further*, That whenever the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the requirements contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions specifying the manner in which the applicable regulation should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof or for such article or articles as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

REGULATIONS

§ 301.48–1 *Definitions.*—For the purpose of the regulations in this subpart the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Japanese beetle.*—The insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), in any state of development.

(b) *Infestation.*—The presence of the Japanese beetle.

(c) *Regulated area.*—Any area in a quarantined State or District which is now, or which may hereafter be, designated as a regulated area by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisos of § 301.48 as revised.

(d) *Nursery stock.*—Forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes.

(e) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(f) *"Moved" ("movement," "move").*—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved, directly or indirectly, from a regulated area in one State or District of the United States to a nonregulated area or a protected area in any other State or Territory. "Movement" and "move" shall be construed accordingly.

(g) *Certificate.*—A document evidencing compliance with the requirements of this subpart,

(h) *Limited permit.*—A document authorizing the movement of regulated articles to a restricted destination for limited handling, utilization, or processing.

§ 301.48–2 *Regulated areas.*—The following States, District, counties, townships, cities, towns, boroughs, and districts or parts thereof, are hereby designated as regulated areas:

Connecticut.—The entire State.

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maine.—County of York, towns of Auburn and Lewiston, in *Androscoggin County;* towns of Cape Elizabeth, Gorham, Gray, New Gloucester, Raymond, Scarboro, Standish, and cities of Portland, South Portland, Westbrook, and Windham, in *Cumberland County;* city of Waterville, in *Kennebec County;* and city of Brewer, in *Penobscot County.*

Maryland.—The entire State except the county of Garrett.

Massachusetts.—The entire State.

New Hampshire.—Counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; towns of Brookfield, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonboro, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County;* towns of Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Canaan, Dorchester, Enfield, Grafton, Groton, Hanover, Hebron, Holderness, Lebanon, Lyme, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County.*

New Jersey.—The entire State.

New York.—Counties of Albany, Bronx, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Fulton, Greene, Kings, Madison, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, Washington, and Westchester; towns of Red House and Salamanca, and cities of Olean and Salamanca, in *Cattaraugus County;* city of Auburn, and towns of Fleming, Owasco, and Sennett, in *Cayuga County;* towns of Amherst, Cheektowaga, and Tonawanda, and cities of Buffalo and Lackawanna, in *Erie County;* towns of Columbia, Danube, Fairfield, Frankfort, German Flats, Herkimer, Litchfield, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Salisbury, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, and Winfield, and city of Little Falls, in *Herkimer County;* town of Watertown and city of Watertown, in *Jefferson County;* town of Mount Morris and village of Mount Morris, in *Livingston County;* city of Rochester, towns of Brighton, Irondequoit, and Pittsford, and village of East Rochester, in *Monroe County;* town of Manchester, in *Ontario County;* town of Schroeppel, and cities of Fulton and Oswego, in *Oswego County;* towns of Catherine, Cayuta, Dix, Hector, Montour, and Reading, and borough of Watkins Glen, in *Schuyler County;* town of Waterloo, in *Seneca County;* towns of Caton, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, and Hornellsville, and cities of Corning and Hornell, in *Steuben County;* towns of Caroline, Danby, Dryden, Enfield, Ithaca, Newfield, and city of Ithaca, in *Tompkins County;* towns of Luzerne and Queensbury and city of Glens Falls, in *Warren County.*

Ohio.—Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Stark, Summit, Tuscarawas, and Wayne; cities of Ashtabula and Conneaut, in *Ashtabula County;* city of Coshocton, in *Coshocton County;* township of Marion, city of Columbus and villages of Bexley, Grandview, Grandview Heights, Hanford, Marble Cliff, and Upper Arlington, in *Franklin County;* townships of Kirtland, Mentor, and Willoughby, and

villages of Kirtland Hills, Lakeline, Mentor, Mentor-on-the-Lake, Waite Hill, Wickliffe, Willoughby, and Willowick, in *Lake County;* townships of Madison and Newark and city of Newark, in *Licking County;* city of Toledo and township of Washington, in *Lucas County;* township of Madison and city of Mansfield, in *Richland County;* townships of Bazetta, Braceville, Brookfield, Champion, Fowler, Hartford, Howland, Hubbard, Liberty, Lordstown, Newton, Southington, Warren, Weathersfield, and Vienna, cities of Niles and Warren, and villages of Cortland, Girard, Hubbard, McDonald, Newton Falls, and Orangeville, in *Trumbull County;* and city and town of Marietta, in *Washington County.*

Pennsylvania.—The entire State except the townships of Athens, Beaver, Bloomfield, Cambridge, Conneaut, Cussewago, East Fairfield, East Fallowfield, East Mead, Fairfield, Greenwood, Hayfield, North Shenango, Pine, Randolph, Richmond, Rockdale, Sadsbury, South Shenango, Spring, Steuben, Summerhill, Summit, Troy, Union, Venango, Vernon, Wayne, West Fallowfield, West Mead, West Shenango, and Woodcock, and the boroughs of Blooming Valley, Cambridge Springs, Cochranton, Conneaut Lake, Conneautville, Linesville, Saegerstown, Springboro, Townville, Venango, and Woodcock, in *Crawford County;* the townships of Amity, Conneaut, Elk Creek, Fairview, Franklin, Girard, Greene, Greenfield, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, Leboeuf, McKean, North East, Springfield, Summit, Union, Venango, Washington, and Waterford, and the boroughs of Albion, Cranesville, East Springfield, Edinboro, Fairview, Girard, Middleboro, Mill Village, North East, North Girard, Platea, Union City, Waterford, and Wattsburg, in *Erie County;* townships of Deer Creek, Delaware, Fairview, French Creek, Greene, Hempfield, Lake, Mill Creek, New Vernon, Otter Creek, Perry, Pymatuning, Salem, Sandy Creek, Sandy Lake, South Pymatuning, Sugar Grove, and West Salem, and boroughs of Clarksville, Fredonia, Greenville, Jamestown, New Lebanon, Sandy Lake, Sheakleyville, and Stoneboro, in *Mercer County.*

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

Vermont.—Counties of Bennington, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor; and town of Burlington, in *Chittenden County.*

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Arlington, Culpeper, Elizabeth City, Fairfax, Fauquier, Henrico, King George, Loudoun, Norfolk, Northampton, Prince William, Princess Anne, and Stafford; magisterial district of Port Royal in *Caroline County;* magisterial districts of Bermuda, Dale, Manchester, Matoaca, and Midlothian in *Chesterfield County;* town of Emporia, in *Greensville County;* town of West Point, in *King William County;* magisterial district of Sleepy Hole, in *Nansemond County;* magisterial district of Madison in *Orange County;* town of Shenandoah, in *Page County;* village of Schoolfield, in *Pittsylvania County;* town of Pulaski, in *Pulaski County;* magisterial districts of Hampton, Jackson, and Wakefield in *Rappahannock County;* magisterial district of Courtland, in *Spotsylvania County;* town of Front Royal, in *Warren County;* magisterial district of Newport, in *Warwick County;* magisterial district of Washington, in *Westmoreland County;* and cities of Alexandria, Charlottesville, Danville, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Radford, Richmond, Roanoke, South Norfolk, Suffolk, and Winchester.

West Virginia.—Counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Brooke, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Monongalia, Morgan, Ohio, Taylor, and Upshur; magisterial districts of Blue Sulphur and Fort Spring, in *Greenbrier County;* magisterial districts of Charleston, Elk, Loudon, and Malden, city of Charleston, and town of South Charleston, in *Kanawha County;* magisterial districts of Sand Hill, Union, Washington, and Webster, in *Marshall County;* city of Princeton, in *Mercer County;* town of Keyser and magisterial district of Frankfort, in *Mineral County;* magisterial district of Wolf Creek, in *Monroe County;* town of Rowlesburg, in *Preston County;* city of Hinton and magisterial districts of Greenbrier and Talcott, in *Summers County;* magisterial district of Lincoln, in *Tyler County;* town of Paden City, in *Tyler* and *Wetzel Counties;* cities of Parkersburg and Williamstown and magisterial districts of Lubeck, Parkersburg, Tygard, and Williams, in *Wood County.*

§ 301.48–3 *Regulated articles.*—(a) *Articles the movement of which is prohibited.*—The movement of live Japanese beetles in any stage of development, except for scientific purposes, is prohibited. Provisions for the movement of live Japanese beetles in any stage of development, for scientific purposes, are set forth in § 301.48–10.

(b) *Articles the movement of which is regulated.*—Unless exempted by administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and

Plant Quarantine and except as hereinafter otherwise provided, the movement of the following articles from regulated areas to points outside thereof is subject to the regulations in this subpart:

(1) Soil, humus, compost, and decomposed manure moved independent of or in connection with nursery stock or any other articles or things.

(2) Nursery stock.

(3) Unprocessed, fresh, cut flowers when moved in bulk.

(4) Fresh fruits and vegetables of all kinds when shipped by refrigerator car or motortruck only.

§ 301.48–4 *Conditions governing movement of regulated articles.*—(a) *Certification.*—Except as provided in § 301.48–5 or in administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, articles designated in § 301.48–3 shall not be moved either on direct billing, diversion or reconsignment from the regulated areas to points outside the regulated areas, unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor in compliance with § 301.48–5 hereof: *Provided*, That the issuance of a certificate or limited permit will not be required for the movement of the articles described in § 301.48-3 (b), (3) and (4), except during periods of adult flight of the beetle in such sections of the regulated area as shall be specified in annual administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine on the basis of anticipated heavy seasonal occurrence of the adult beetle. The above requirements shall also apply to the movement of all of these articles to such isolated regulated areas as may be designated in administrative instructions by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine when it has been determined by him that such areas should be so protected.

(b) *Marking.*—Every container of articles, the movement of which is subject to the regulations in this subpart, shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, when offered for shipment, and shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a valid certificate or permit issued in compliance with § 301.48–5: *Provided*, That (1) in the case of less-than-carload freight shipments other than by road vehicle, a certificate attached to one of the containers and another certificate attached to the waybill will be sufficient, and carlot freight or express shipments, either in containers or in bulk, require only a certificate attached to the waybill; (2) in the case of shipment by road vehicle, the certificate shall accompany the shipment and shall be surrendered to the consignee upon delivery of the shipment.

(c) *Articles originating outside the regulated area.*—No certificates are required for the movement of regulated articles originating outside the regulated areas and moving through or reshipped from a regulated area, when the point of origin is clearly indicated, when the identity has been maintained, and when the articles are safeguarded against infestation while in the regulated areas.

§ 301.48–5 *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and permits.*—(a) *Certification of regulated articles.*—Certificates may be issued for the movement of the regulated articles under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When, in the judgment of the inspector, they have not been exposed to infestation.

(2) When they have been examined by an inspector and found to be free of infestation.

(3) When they have been treated under the observation of an inspector and in accordance with methods selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions applied.

(b) *Safeguards against reinfestation.*—Subsequent to certification, as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, the regulated articles must be loaded, handled, and shipped under such protection and safeguards against reinfestation as are required by the inspector.

(c) *Limited permits.*—Limited permits may be issued by the inspector for the movement of noncertified regulated articles to specified destinations for limited handling, utilization, or processing. Persons shipping, transporting, or receiving such articles may be required by the inspector to enter into written agreements with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to maintain such sanitation safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation and to comply with such conditions as to the maintenance of identity, handling, or subsequent movement of regulated products and to the cleaning of cars, trucks, and other vehicles used in the transportation of such articles as may be required by the inspector.

§ 301.48-6 *Assembly of articles for inspection.*—Persons intending to move any of the regulated articles shall make application for inspection as far in advance as possible, and will be required to prepare, handle, and safeguard such articles from infestation, and to assemble them at such points as the inspector shall designate, placing them so that inspection may be readily made. All costs, including storage, transportation, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the shipper.

§ 301.48-7 *Cancellation of certificates or permits.*—Certificates or permits issued under the regulations in this subpart may be withdrawn or canceled by the inspector and further certification refused whenever he determines that the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the dissemination of infestation.

§ 301.48-8 *Cleaning or treatment of trucks, wagons, cars, boats, and other vehicles and containers.*—When in the judgment of the inspector a hazard of spread of infestation is presented, thorough cleaning or treatment of trucks, wagons, cars, boats, and other vehicles or other means of transportation, and containers may be required by the inspector before movement to points outside of the regulated areas.

§ 301.48-9 *Inspection in transit.*—Any car, vehicle, or container of any kind moved interstate or offered for shipment interstate, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains either infestations, infested articles, or articles the movement of which is controlled by the regulations in this subpart shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at any time or place, and when actually found to involve danger of dissemination of Japanese beetles to noninfested localities, measures to eliminate infestation may be required by the inspector as a condition of further transportation or delivery.

§ 301.48-10. *Shipments for experimental and scientific purposes.*—Live Japanese beetles in any stage of development and articles subject to requirements of the regulations in this subpart may be moved for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

This revision of the quarantine and regulations shall be effective on and after April 30, 1948, and shall supersede the quarantine and regulations issued May 13, 1947 (7 CFR, 1947 Supp., §§ 301.48 to 301.48–11, inclusive).

The primary purpose of this revision is to add new territory to the regulated area. Prompt action on this change is essential in order to anticipate the emergence of adult beetles this year. In accordance with section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. Suppl. 1003 (c)), good cause is found for making the effective date hereof less than 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 22d day of April 1948.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

PENALTIES

The Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this quarantine or regulations pursuant thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION

Certain of the quarantined States have promulgated or are about to promulgate quarantine regulations controlling intrastate movement supplemental to the Federal quarantine. These State regulations are enforced in cooperation with the Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, 503 Main Street, East Orange, N. J.

829665—49——3

Subsidary offices are maintained at the following locations:

Connecticut: Agricultural Experiment Station, 123 Huntington Street, New Haven 4, Conn.
Delaware: Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Harrington, Del.
Maryland: Room 214, 400 East Lombard Street, Baltimore 2, Md. Room 205, New Post Office Building, Main Street, Salisbury, Md.
New Jersey: Kotler Building, Main and High Streets, Glassboro, N. J. P. O. Box 1, Trenton 1, N. J., or 3179 South Broad Street, White Horse, N. J.
New York: Room 840–A, 641 Washington Street, New York 14, N. Y. City Hall, Kingston, New York. P. O. Box 25, Huntington Station, Long Island, N. Y.
Ohio: 21065 Euclid Avenue, Euclid 17, Ohio.
Pennsylvania: P. O. Box 426, Ardmore, Pa. P. O. Box 22, Lancaster, Pa. 205 North Side Post Office Building, Pittsburgh 12, Pa.
Vermont: Clarendon, Vt.
Virginia: Room 415, Post Office Building, Norfolk, Va. P. O. Box 5271 or Room 101A, 900 North Lombardy St., Richmond, Va.

Arrangements may be made for inspection and certification of shipments from the District of Columbia by calling Republic 4142, branch 2598, inspection house of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 224 Twelfth Street SW., Washington 25, D. C.

General Offices of States Cooperating

Department of Entomology, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven 4, Conn.

Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.

State horticulturist, Augusta, Maine.

State entomologist, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs, Department of Agriculture, Statehouse, Boston 33, Mass.

Deputy Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Durham, N. H.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Trenton 8, N. J.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany 1, N. Y.

Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Columbus 15, Ohio.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Division of Entomology and Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture and Conservation, Statehouse, Providence 2, R. I.

Division of Plant Pest Control, Department of Agriculture, Monpelier, Vt.

State entomologist, Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Richmond 19, Va.

State entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Charleston 5, W. Va.

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 26, 1948, 8:58 a. m., 13 F. R. 2250.]

Notice to General Public Through Newspapers

United States Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161) has promulgated a revision of Japanese beetle quarantine No. 48 and supplementary regulations (7 CFR 1947 Supp. 301.48 et seq., 12 F. R. 3211), effective April 30, 1948. The purpose of this revision is to add to the regulated area all previously nonregulated portions of the counties of Allegany, Charles, and St. Marys, Md.; the town of Irondequoit, Monroe county, N. Y.; and King George county, magisterial district of Port Royal in Caroline county, and the magisterial district of Madison, in Orange county, Va., and to make other modifications. Copies of the revision may be obtained from the Bureau

of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or 503 Main Street, East Orange, N. J.

N. E. Dodd,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The St. Marys Enterprise, Leonardtown, Md., May 14, 1948; the Times Union, Rochester, N. Y., May 11, 1948; the Review, Orange, Va., May 13, 1948.]

Instructions to Postmasters

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE MODIFIED

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, has announced a revision of the Federal plant quarantine notices on account of the Japanese beetle, effective April 30, 1948, adding to the regulated area all previously nonregulated portions of the counties of Allegany, Charles, and St. Marys, Md.; the town of Irondequoit, Monroe County, N. Y.; King George County, magisterial district of Port Royal in Caroline County, and the magisterial district of Madison in Orange County, Va.

Post offices located within the areas newly regulated are:

Maryland.—All post offices in Allegany, Charles, and St. Marys Counties not previously included in the regulated area.

Virginia.—

Allnutt	Goby	Madison Run	Rappahannock Academy
Comorn	Gordonsville	Montpelier Station	Rollins Park
Corbin	Guinea	Nindes Store	Sealston
Dahlgren	Igo	Orange	Shiloh
Dogue	Index	Osso	Tetotum
Edgehill	Jersey	Owens	Weedonville
Gera	King George	Port Royal	Woodford

References to a heavily infested area have been omitted from the revised regulations. Instead provision is made for the issuance of administrative instructions by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to designate such area on the basis of seasonal emergence and occurence of the adult beetle.

The articles, the movement of which is restricted under this quarantine, are described as follows: (a) Soil, humus, compost, and decomposed manure; (b) forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes; (c) cut flowers; and (d) fresh fruits and vegetables. (Note—Cut flowers requiring certification are limited to bulk shipments from the heavily infested area during the period of the seasonal summer quarantine. Fruits and vegetables under regulation are limited to those moving by refrigerator car or motortruck, also during the designated summer period from the heavily infested area.)

However, the following articles, the movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of Japanese beetle dissemination, are exempted from the requirements of the regulations of the quarantine:

Soil, humus, compost, and decomposed manure.—Under this classification, the following articles are exempted:

Gravel, sand, greensand marl, and clay originating from pits, mines, or deposits.

Humus, compost, and decomposed manure when dehydrated, ground, pulverized, or compressed.

Nursery stock.—Under this classification, the following articles are exempted:

True bulbs, corms, and tubers, when dormant, except for storage growth, and when free from soil.

Single dahlia tubers or small dahlia root divisions when free from stems, cavities, and soil. (Dahlia tubers, other than single tubers or small root divisions meeting these conditions, require certification.)

Plants when growing exclusively in Osmunda fiber.

Trailing arbutus or Mayflower (*Epigaea repens*), when free from soil.

Moss and clubmoss, ground-pine or running-pine, when free from soil.

Soil-free aquatic plants.

Soil-free sweetpotato draws.

Soil-free plant cuttings without roots.

Soil-free rooted cuttings, which, at the time of shipment, have not developed a root system sufficient to conceal larvae of the Japanese beetle.

Cut flowers.—Under this classification, cut orchids are exempted.

The term "Nursery stock" as used in the quarantine notice is described as "forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes."

Certificates, issued by a plant inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, will be required to accompany restricted articles going from within the regulated area to a point outside the regulated area, and persons intending to move any of the regulated articles should make application for inspection as far in advance as possible, and will be required to prepare, handle, and safeguard such articles from infestation and to assemble them at such place as the inspector shall designate in order that inspection shall be readily made. All costs, including storage, transportation, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the shipper.

A certificate may be issued for the movement of the regulated articles under any one of the following conditions: (1) When, in the judgment of the inspector, they have not been exposed to infestation. (2) When they have been examined by an inspector and found to be free of infestation. (3) When they have been treated under the observation of an inspector and in accordance with methods selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions applied.

In addition to the instructions contained in this notice, postmasters are being furnished with copies of the Japanese Beetle Quarantine Shipper's Guide, which has been prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. Some post offices will not be reached in the distribution of the Shipper's Guide until after the first of July, but when received it should be helpful. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

(Reprint of notice which appeared in the Postal Bulletin of June 22, 1948.)

B. E. P. Q. 533, Revised — Effective April 30, 1948

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of the Japanese beetle quarantine (7 CFR, 1947 Supp., § 301.48), the administrative instructions exempting certain articles from certification (7 CFR, 1946 Supp., § 301.48d; B. E. P. Q. 533, Rev.), are hereby further revised to read as follows:

§ 301.48a *Administrative instructions; articles exempt from certification.*—The following articles, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of Japanese beetle dissemination, are hereby exempted from the requirements of the regulations of the quarantine.

Soil, humus, compost, and decomposed manure: Under this classification, the following articles are hereby exempted:

Gravel, sand, greensand marl, and clay originating from pits, mines, or deposits.

Humus, compost, and decomposed manure when dehydrated, ground, pulverized, or compressed.

Nursery stock: Under this classification, the following articles are hereby exempted:

True bulbs, corms, and tubers, when dormant, except for storage growth, and when free from soil.

Single dahlia tubers or small dahlia root-divisions when free from stems, cavities, and soil. (Dahlia tubers, other than single tubers or small root-divisions meeting these conditions, require certification.)

Plants when growing exclusively in Osmunda fiber.

Trailing arbutus or Mayflower (*Epigaea repens*), when free from soil.

Moss and clubmoss, ground-pine or running-pine, when free from soil.

Soil-free aquatic plants.

Soil-free sweetpotato draws.

Soil-free plant cuttings without roots.

Soil-free rooted cuttings, which, at the time of shipment, have not developed a root system sufficient to conceal larvae of the Japanese beetle.

Cut flowers: Under this classification, cut orchids are hereby exempted.

This revision supersedes B. E. P. Q. 533, revised, effective March 1, 1945 (7 CFR, 1945 Supp., § 301.48d).

These instructions shall be effective April 30, 1948, and shall thereafter remain in effect until further modified or revoked.

Since these administrative instructions relieve restrictions, they are within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after their publication in the Federal Register.

(Secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1269, 1270, sec. 8, 37 Stat. 218, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 141, 143, 161)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 23d day of March 1948.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 26, 1948, 9 a. m.; 13 F. R. 2252. Redesignated at 13 F. R. 1382.]

OPENING DATES SET FOR JAPANESE BEETLE SEASONAL QUARANTINE

(Press Notice)

JUNE 7, 1948.

Anticipating this year's heavy emergence of adult Japanese beetles in densely infested areas, Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, has set June 7 and 21 as the dates for the beginning of the seasonal quarantine to prevent the spread of this insect on fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers.

Fruits and vegetables affected are limited to those moving to noninfested sections via refrigerator car or motortruck. Only bulk shipments of cut flowers by any means of transportation are involved.

Starting June 7, inspection and certification of these products will be required when moving to uninfested territory from the counties of Accomac, Norfolk, Northampton, and Princess Anne, Va.; or from the magisterial district of Sleepy Hole in Nansemond county, or the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, South Norfolk, and Suffolk, Va.

Similar requirements will be effective on June 21 on movements from the States of Delaware and New Jersey; the District of Columbia; all of Maryland except the counties of Allegany, Calvert, Charles, Garrett, St. Marys, and Washington; county of Nassau, and towns of Babylon and Huntington, Suffolk county, N. Y.; counties of Adams, Berks, Bucks, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, and York, Pa.; and counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and city of Alexandria, Va.

In addition to these seasonal requirements, year-round inspection and certification are required for all nursery stock and soil moving from the area regulated because of this insect to noninfested sections of the country.

B. E. P. Q. 570 Effective June 7, 1948

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND CUT FLOWERS UNDER JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE BECOME EFFECTIVE FOR THE SEASON

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.48 (a) of the regulations supplemental to the Japanese beetle quarantine (7 CFR § 301.48–1 et seq.; 13 F. R. 2250), the beginning of this year's period of adult flight of the Japanese beetle and areas in which seasonal requirements shall be effective have been determined on the basis of anticipated heavy seasonal occurrence of the adult. Administrative instructions to appear as § 301.48–4a in Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, are hereby issued as follows:

§ 301.48–4a *Administrative instructions designating areas and effective dates of seasonal regulations of cut flowers, fruits and vegetables.*—It is hereby ordered that for the 1948 season the application of the requirements of §§ 301.48–4 (a) and 301.48–5 of the Japanese beetle regulations (7 CFR §§ 301.48–4 (a) and 301.48–5; 13 F. R. 2250) to unprocessed, fresh, cut flowers when moved in bulk, and fresh fruits and vegetables of all kinds when shipped by refrigerator car or motortruck only, shall begin, in the respective areas listed, on the following dates:

(a) At 12:01 a. m., June 7, 1948, in the following areas:

Virginia: Counties of Accomac, Norfolk, Northampton, and Princess Anne; magisterial district of Sleepy Hole in Nansemond County; and cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, South Norfolk, and Suffolk.

(b) At 12:01 a. m., June 21, 1948, in the following areas:

Delaware: The entire State.

District of Columbia: The entire District.

Maryland: The entire State, except the counties of Allegany, Calvert, Charles, Garrett, St. Marys, and Washington.

New Jersey: The entire State.

New York: County of Nassau; the towns of Babylon and Huntington, in Suffolk County.

Pennsylvania: Counties of Adams, Berks, Bucks, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, and York.

Virginia: Counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and the city of Alexandria.

These requirements shall remain in effect during the current growing season until due notice of their discontinuance shall have been given.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161; 13 F. R. 2250)

Regulation of the movement of cut flowers, fruits, and vegetables as provided herein must become effective immediately upon the heavy flight of the adult Japanese beetle if the spread of this insect to uninfested States is to be prevented. Emergence of adults and beginning of such flight fluctuate with weather and other environmental factors, and are unpredictable within narrow time limits. It is anticipated that this season's heavy flight will occur by the dates specified in these administrative instructions. For the reasons stated, it is found upon good cause, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238), that notice and public procedure on these administrative instructions are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for issuing these instructions effective less than thirty days after their publication in the Federal Register.

Should field conditions in other sections of the regulated area disclose additional areas in which adult Japanese beetles are abundant and where seasonal requirements should be effective, these administrative instructions will be amended

to include such areas. Pending this action, under authority of § 301.48–9, inspection will be made of fruits and vegetables moving therefrom to nonregulated area via refrigerator car or motor truck. When such shipments are found to involve danger of dissemination of Japanese beetles to noninfested localities, treatment of such shipments will be required.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of May 1948.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 8, 1948, 8:53 a. m.; 13 F. R. 3071.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

B. E. P. Q. 569 Effective April 24, 1948

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

REQUIREMENTS UNDER MEXICAN FRUITFLY REGULATIONS MODIFIED—STERILIZATION OF GRAPEFRUIT REQUIRED

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.64–4 (e) of the regulations supplemental to the Mexican fruitfly quarantine (7 CFR, 1945 Supp., § 301.64–4 (e)) administrative instructions to appear as § 301.64–4f in Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, are hereby issued to read as follows:

"§ 301.64–4f *Administrative instructions requiring sterilization of grapefruit.*—It is hereby required that effective 12:01 a. m., April 24, 1948, and continuing throughout the 1947–48 harvesting season, all grapefruit, as a condition of certification for interstate movement from the Texas counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy, shall be sterilized in accordance with the methods authorized in B. E. P. Q. 472, revised effective September 25, 1941 (7 CFR Cum. Supp. § 301.64–4a)."

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended, 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 7 CFR, 1945 Supp. 301.64–4)

Imposition of sterilization requirements each year is dependent upon the presence and development of Mexican fruitflies, which conditions can not be predicted within narrow time limits. Mexican fruitflies are now present in such number in the Lower Rio Grande Valley that it has become necessary to impose the foregoing requirements for the sterilization of grapefruit as soon as possible. For the reasons stated, it is found upon good cause, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238), that notice and public procedure on these administrative instructions are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for issuing these instructions effective less than thirty days after their publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washngton, D. C., this 14th day of April 1948.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 22, 1948, 8:57 a. m.; 13 F. R. 2193.]

HARVESTING SEASON FOR GRAPEFRUIT IN MEXICAN FRUITFLY REGULATED AREA IN TEXAS EXTENDED UNTIL JULY 17

(Press Notice)

MAY 7, 1948.

A late, heavy crop of grapefruit in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas has necessitated an extension of the harvesting season for this fruit under the Mexican fruitfly regulations from June 15 until July 17, 1948 according to an announcement by Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

The harvesting season as used in the regulation is the period during which fruit may move out of the lower Texas area. After July 17 and until the beginning of the next season on September 1, the quarantine regulations will forbid fruit shipments from this area.

Along with the late season, there has also been a corresponding delay in the reappearance of migrating fruitflies from northeastern Mexico. It is from this source that the Valley is reinfested each spring.

This extension will permit the orderly marketing of the late maturing grapefruit of this season's crop. The pest risk involved will not be increased, since sterilization of fruit will be required in the same manner as during the regular harvesting period. Lengthening of the harvest season has the approval of Texas plant pest control officials.

The Mexican fruitfly attacks citrus and mango as well as other fruit crops. Maggots of the fly burrow deeply throughout the flesh of the fruit and ruin it.

The Texas counties covered by the fruitfly quarantine are: Brooks, Cameron, Dimmit, Hidalgo, LaSalle, Webb, Willacy, and part of Jim Wells.

B. E. P. Q. 568 Effective June 15, 1948

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS OF MEXICAN FRUITFLY REGULATIONS; HARVESTING SEASON EXTENDED TO JULY 17, 1948

Notice of proposed rule making was published on April 2, 1948, in the Federal Register (13 F. R. 1817) pursuant to section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238) regarding a modification of the requirements of § 301.64–5 (a) of the regulations supplemental to the Mexican fruitfly quarantine (7 CFR 1945 Supp., §§ 301.64–1 to 301.64–7, inclusive) to extend the present harvesting season for grapefruit, sweet limes, and "sour" and "bittersweet" oranges in the regulated area. No written data, views or arguments with respect to the proposed rule have been received within the 15-day period specified in this notice.

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.64–5 (a) of the regulations supplemental to the Mexican fruit fly quarantine (7 CFR 1945 Supp., §§ 301.64–1 to 301.64–7, inclusive), the following administrative instructions are hereby adopted:

§ 301.64–5d *Administrative instructions; extending harvesting season under requirements of Mexican fruitfly regulations.*—The present harvesting season for grapefruit, sweet limes, and "sour" and "bittersweet" oranges in the regulated area is hereby extended from midnight June 15, 1948 until midnight July 17, 1948. The host free period for these fruits shall begin at 12:01 a. m., July 18, 1948, and continue through the last day of August 1948.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161)

Effective June 15, 1948.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of April 1948.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 7, 1948, 8:47 a. m.; 13 F. R. 2471.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE EXTENDED TO INCLUDE OKLAHOMA COUNTIES AND NEW AREA IN TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO

(Press Notice)

JUNE 9, 1948.

Discovery of light, scattered infestations of the pink bollworm in extensive sections of north central Texas and in adjoining smaller areas in Oklahoma and New Mexico has required extension of the pink bollworm quarantine and regulations to include this new territory, according to an announcement by the United States Department of Agriculture. The revision will be effective June 11.

Texas area taken under regulation includes 43 counties north and east of the present Panhandle regulated zone.

This is the first time that any part of Oklahoma has been included in the Federal quarantine. Counties in the State placed under regulation comprise Beckham, Caddo, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, Tillman, and Washita.

Roosevelt County is the lone addition to the regulated area in New Mexico.

Immediately upon their discovery these new areas of infestation were placed under quarantine by the respective States.

The pink bollworm quarantine regulates the movement from infested territory of okra and all forms of cotton and cottonseed. Sections of southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and the greater part of Texas are the areas heretofore regulated.

The pink bollworn is the most destructive known pest of cotton. The worm damages both the boll and the seeds, resulting in loss of cotton yield and reduction of oil content of the seeds.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 52 Revision of Quarantine and Regulations
Effective June 11, 1948

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE

Pursuant to the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161) and sections 1 and 3 of the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 141, 143), the quarantine on account of the pink bollworm and regulations supplemental thereto (7 CFR, 1947 Supp., 301.52, 301.52–1 to 301.52–12, inclusive) are hereby amended to read as follows:

QUARANTINE

Sec.
301.52 Notice of quarantine.

REGULATIONS

301.52–1 Definitions.
301.52–2 Regulated areas.
301.52–3 Articles the movement of which is limited or prohibited.
301.52–4 Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and permits.
301.52–5 Limited permits.
301.52–6 Articles originating outside the regulated area.

Sec.

301.52–7 Cleaning or treating requirements for other articles when contaminated with cotton or cotton products originating within a regulated area.
301.52–8 Dealer-carrier permits.
301.52–9 Cancellation of certificates.
301.52–10 Authorization of alternate treatments.
301.52–11 General certification provisions and marking and labeling requirements.
301.52–12 Shipments for experimental and scientific purposes.

AUTHORITY: §§ 301.52 to 301.52–12, inclusive, issued under secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1269, 1270, sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 141, 143, 161.

QUARANTINE

§ 301.52 *Notice of quarantine.*—Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), and having held the public hearings required thereunder, the Secretary of Agriculture quarantines the States of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm, and under authority contained in the Plant Quarantine Act and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141 et seq.), the Secretary of Agriculture hereinafter prescribes regulations governing the movement of pink bollworms and carriers thereof. Hereafter (a) okra, including all parts of the plants; (b) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of both cotton and wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and meal; (c) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (d) railway cars, boats, and other means of transportation which have been used in conveying regulated cotton products or which are fouled with such products; and (e) when contaminated with regulated cotton products, any other commodities, including farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the requirements of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental hereto are hereby limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, as long as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the said rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm, except that such limitation is further conditioned upon the affected State or States providing for and enforcing control of the intrastate movement of the regulated articles under the same conditions as those which apply to their interstate movement under the provisions of the currently existing Federal quarantine regulations, and upon their enforcing such control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the intrastate spread therefrom of the said insect infestation: *Provided further*, That whenever the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, making it safe to modfy, by making less stringent, the requirements contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulations should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof or for such article or articles as shall be specified in said administrative instructions.

REGULATIONS

§ 301.52–1 *Definitions.*—For the purpose of the regulations in this subpart the following words, names, and terms shall be construed respectively to mean:

(a) *Pink bollworm.*—The insect known as the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.), in any state of development.

(b) *Cotton and cotton products.*—Cotton and wild cotton plants of the genera *Gossypium* and *Thurberia*, and products of these plants, including seed cotton; cottonseed; cotton lint and linters, and all forms of unmanufactured cotton

fiber; cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal; gin waste; and all other parts of such plants.

(c) *Seed cotton.*—All forms of cotton lint from which the seed has not been separated.

(d) *Lint.*—All forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber except linters.

(e) *Linters.*—All forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber separated from cotton seed after the lint has been removed.

(f) *Approved.*—Officially sanctioned by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(g) *Chief of the Bureau.*—The Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(h) *Certificate.*—An approved document issued by an inspector evidencing the apparent freedom of restricted articles from the pest.

(i) *Limited permit.*—An approved document issued by an inspector to allow movement of noncertified, restricted articles to or from authorized and designated gins, oil mills, and processing or manufacturing plants. Limited permits will also cover all movement of restricted articles while in the process of being made eligible for certification.

(j) *Dealer-carrier permit.*—An approved document issued to persons or firms engaged in ginning, manufacturing, or processing restricted articles for subsequent movement from regulated areas, and to persons or firms moving restricted articles from regulated areas.

(k) "*Infestation*" ("*infested*").—The presence of the pink bollworm. ("Infested" shall be construed accordingly.)

(l) "*Moved*" ("*movement*" *and* "*move*").—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved by any person from any regulated area interstate to or through points outside thereof. "Movement" and "move" shall be construed accordingly.

(m) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(n) *Okra* (*Hibiscus esculentus*).—Okra plants and products of the plants, including seed and edible and dry pods.

§ 301.52–2 *Regulated areas.*—The following areas are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of the regulations in this subpart and are further classed as heavily or lightly infested:

(a) *Heavily infested areas.*—*Texas.*—Counties of Brewster, Cameron, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Presidio, Terrell, Willacy, and that part of *El Paso County* lying east of an imaginary line extending due north from the Texas-Mexico boundary to the point near U. S. Highway 80, where secs. 4, 5, 8, and 9, T. 29 S., R. 4 E. have a common corner; thence due north to the Texas-New Mexico boundary.

(b) *Lightly infested areas.*—*Arizona.*—Counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pinal, and Santa Cruz, and all of Pima County [5] except that part lying west of the western boundary line of range 8 east.

New Mexico.—Counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Roosevelt, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia.

Oklahoma.—Beckham, Caddo, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, Tillman, and Washita.

Texas.—Counties of Andrews, Aransas, Atascosa, Bailey, Baylor, Bee, Bexar, Borden, Brazoria, Brooks, Brown, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Callahan, Chambers, Childress, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Collingsworth, Comanche, Concho, Coryell, Cottle, Crane, Crosby, Dawson, Dickens, Dimmit, Donley, Duval, Eastland, Ector, Erath, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Frio, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Goliad, Gonzales, Gray, Guadalupe, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Hardeman, Haskell, Hays, Hockley, Howard, Irion, Jackson, Jefferson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Jones, Karnes, Kenedy, Kent, King, Kleberg, Knox, Lamb, Lampasas, La Salle, Liberty, Live Oak, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Mason, Matagorda, Maverick, McCulloch, McMullen, Medina, Menard, Midland, Mills, Mitchell, Motley, Nolan, Nueces, Orange, Pecos, Reagan, Reeves, Refugio, Runnels, San Patricio, San Saba, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Starr, Sterling, Stonewall, Taylor, Terry,

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[5] Part of the lightly infested area in Arizona is regulated on account of the Thurberia weevil under Quarantine No. 61, and shipments therefrom must also comply with the requirements of that quarantine. (7 CFR 301.61 et seq.)

Throckmorton, Tom Green, Upton, Uvale, Victoria, Ward, Webb, Wharton, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Wilson, Winkler, Yoakum, Zapta, and Zavala; that part of *El Paso County* lying west of an imaginary line extending due north from the Texas-Mexico boundary to the point near U. S. Highway 80 where secs. 4, 5, 8, and 9, T. 29 S., R. 4 E. have a common corner; thence due north to the Texas-New Mexico boundary; and that part of *Harris County* lying east of the San Jacinto River and its tributary the east fork of the San Jacinto River and north of the Houston Ship Channel.

§ 301.52–3 *Articles the movement of which is limited or prohibited.*—(a) *Articles prohibited movement.*—The movement, except for experimental or scientific purposes under § 301.52–12 from any regulated area of live pink bollworms, gin trash and cotton waste from gins and mills, and all untreated or unmanufactured cotton products (other than seed cotton, cotton lint and linters, either baled or unbaled, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed meal and cake as provided in this subpart) is prohibited.

(b) *Articles the movement of which is limited*—(1) *Seed cotton.*—The movement of seed cotton will be allowed only from lightly infested area to contiguous regulated area for the purpose of ginning for which movement no permit is required.

(2) *Cottonseed produced in heavily infested area.*—The movement of cottonseed produced within a heavily infested area to points outside such area will be limited to contiguous lightly infested area under the conditions provided in § 301.52–4 (c) (2) either for planting therein or for processing in designated authorized oil mills.

(c) *Articles conditionally authorized movement.*—Cotton lint and linters, either baled or unbaled, cottonseed produced in lightly infested area, cottonseed hulls, meal, and cake, and okra may be moved (1) from regulated area to points outside thereof, or (2) from regulated area to noncontiguous regulated area, or (3) from heavily infested to contiguous lightly infested area, only when accompanied by a certificate or permit as hereinafter provided. No certificate or permits are required for the movement of articles listed in this paragraph from a lightly infested area to a contiguous, lightly or heavily infested area, or from a heavily infested area to a contiguous heavily infested area.

§ 301.52–4 *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and permits*—(a) *Cotton lint.*—A certificate may be issued for the movement of baled cotton lint originating in a regulated area when said cotton lint has been produced in an approved gin and has been given any one of the following treatments under the supervision of an inspector and subsequently protected from contamination: (1) Passed to bat form between approved heavy steel rollers set not more than 1/64 inch apart; or (2) given approved vacuum fumigation; or (3) given standard or high density compression: *Provided*, That lint cotton from Presidio and Brewster Counties, Tex. (part of the heavily infested area) may be moved only when treated as specified under subparagraphs (1) or (2) of this paragraph.

(b) *Cotton linters.*—Certificates may be issued for the movement of linters from any regulated area when produced from sterilized seed in an approved oil mill, and subsequently protected from contamination.

(c) *Cottonseed.*—(1) *From lightly infested area.*—A certificate may be issued for the movement of cottonseed originating in a lightly infested area, to any destination, when produced in an approved gin within the area after the said seed has been heated to a temperature of 150° F. for a minimum period of 30 seconds, as a part of the continuous process of ginning, under the supervision of an inspector, and subsequently protected from contamination: *Provided*, That heat treatment incidental to certification may be accomplished at plants designated by the Chief of the Bureau as provided in § 301.52–5.

(2) *From heavily infested area.*—Limited permits may be issued for movement from a heavily infested area of cottonseed originating in such area after the seed has been treated under supervision of an inspector in a manner prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau, and when it is consigned only to contiguous lightly infested area for planting therein.

All other cottonseed originating in a heavily infested area will be authorized movement under a limited permit only to contiguous lightly infested area for processing therein in an oil mill designated under authority of the Chief of the Bureau, under the following conditions: When the seed has been treated and protected as provided in § 301.52–4 (c) (1) for seed from the lightly infested area, and (i) has been given a second heat treatment at a temperature of 155° F.

for a minimum period of 60 seconds under the supervision of an inspector, at a plant operated separate and apart from the gin or gins which applied the initial heat treatment as a part of the continuous process of ginning, and when the seed has been subsequently protected from contamination; or (ii) when the seed is given, under the supervision of an inspector, the foregoing second heat treatment at the designated oil mill, on arrival. The cars or other vehicles conveying the seed to the designated oil mills must be cleaned and sterilized, under the supervision of an inspector, immediately after unloading. This also applies to cars or vehicles conveying seed that has been given the second heat treatment either under subdivision (i) or (ii) of this subparagraph.

(d) *Cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal.*—Certificates may be issued for the movement of cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal produced from sterilized seed originating in a regulated area when these products have been processed in an authorized oil mill under the supervision of an inspector, and subsequently protected from contamination.

(e) *Samples of cotton lint and linters.*—A certificate may be issued for the movement of samples of lint cotton and linters (approximately 1½ pounds) originating in a regulated area without restrictions other than that the bales of lint cotton or linters from which the samples have been taken have been produced in an approved gin or oil mill and subsequently protected from contamination.

(f) *Okra.*—Certificates may be issued for the movement of edible okra produced in a heavily infested area under any one of the following conditions: (1) When inspected by an inspector and found to be free from infestation; (2) when produced under such conditions in the judgment of an inspector as to render it free from infestation; (3) when processed or treated in accordance with administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau. Okra produced in a lightly infested area under such conditions as to render it free from infestation may move without treatment or certification.

§ 301.52–5 *Limited permits.*—Limited permits will be issued for the movement of noncertified, restricted articles to such gins, oil mills, or processing or manufacturing plants as may be authorized and designated by the Chief of the Bureau for manufacturing, processing, or treatment incidental to preparing such products for certification. As a condition of such authorization and designation, operators of gins, oil mills, or manufacturing, or processing plants must agree in writing to handle restricted articles as to segregation of processed and nonprocessed products, efficient functioning of processing equipment, disposition of waste, use of uncontaminated containers of processed products, prevention of contamination of processed products, and the maintenance of identity of regulated and nonregulated products in such a manner as to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm; and to maintain such other sanitary safeguards and restrictions against the establishment and spread of infestation as may be required by the inspector.

§ 301.52–6 *Articles originating outside the regulated area.*—Regulated articles originating outside the regulated area may be certified for movement from a regulated area without processing, treatment, or sterilization if, while in the regulated area, these products have been handled and stored in such a manner as to maintain identity and as to prevent infestation or contamination with other restricted articles originating in the regulated area.

§ 301.52–7 *Cleaning or treating requirements for other articles when contaminated with cotton or cotton products originating within a regulated area.*—When infested with live pink bollworms or contaminated with cotton or cotton products originating within a regulated area, railway cars, boats, and other means of transportation, cotton bagging and other containers of cotton, cotton processing machinery, farm household goods, farm equipment, farm products, and any other articles shall not be moved from a regulated area until freed from such infestation or contamination to the satisfaction of an inspector, after which cleaning or treatment no certificate or permit will be required except for cotton bagging, or other containers of cotton, and cotton processing machinery.

§ 301.52–8 *Dealer-carrier permits.*—As a condition of issuance of certificates or limited permits for the movement of restricted articles, those engaged in purchasing, assembling, ginning, processing, or carrying such restricted articles originating or stored in regulated areas, shall (a) make application for a dealer-carrier permit to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine,

Federal Building, San Antonio 6, Tex., and (b) agree to maintain an accurate record of receipts and sales, shipments or services, when so required (which record shall be available at all times for examination by an inspector), and (c) agree to carry out any and all conditions, treatments, precautions, and sanitary measures which may be required by the inspector.

§ 301.52–9 *Cancellation of certificates.*—Any certificates, limited permits, or dealer-carrier permits issued under the regulations in this subpart may be withdrawn or canceled and further certificates or permits refused, whenever, in the judgment of the Chief of the Bureau, the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the dissemination of the pink bollworm.

§ 301.52–10 *Authorization of alternate treatments.*—When the judgment of the Chief of the Bureau more effective methods of treatment, processing, or sterilization shall have been developed or when methods of treatment, processing, or sterilization as stipulated in the regulations in this subpart are found unsatisfactory by him, he is authorized to alter them or substitute other requirements.

§ 301.52–11 *General certification provisions and marking and labeling requirements.*—To obtain certificates or limited permits under the regulations in this subpart application shall be made either to the local inspector or to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Federal Building, San Antonio 6, Tex.[6]

Certificates or permits required under the regulations in this subpart shall be securely attached to the outside of each container of restricted articles, or, in the case of carlot or bulk shipments by freight, to the waybills or other shipping papers which accompany the shipment. In the case of movement by road vehicle, such certificate or permit shall accompany the vehicle. Each container of restricted articles so moved shall bear such marking and labeling as may be necessary, in the judgment of the inspector, to identify the material.

The United States Department of Agriculture shall not be responsible for any costs incident to inspection or treatment, other than the services of inspectors.

§ 301.52–12 *Shipments for experimental and scientific purposes.*—Live pink bollworms in any stage of development and products or articles subject to requirements of the regulations in this subpart may be moved for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

This revision of the quarantine and regulations shall be effective on and after June 11, 1948, and shall supersede the quarantine and regulations issued August 22, 1947 (7 CFR, 1947 Supp., §§ 301.52, 301.52–1 to 301.52–12, inclusive).

The foregoing revision of the pink bollworm quarantine and regulations heretofore adopted to prevent the interstate spread of the pink bollworm from States where this pest is known to exist, is issued to quarantine the State of Oklahoma in addition to the other States designated in the quarantine and previously quarantined; to extend the regulated areas within the quarantined States; and to restrict the movement therefrom of live pink bollworms in any stage of development and articles which may be carriers of this pest. In order to be of maximum benefit in preventing the interstate spread of pink bollworms, the revision should be made effective as soon as possible. The revision of the quarantine and regulations represents formal Federal action to concur in State action already taken at the request and in accordance with suggestions of the United States Department of Agriculture. It was understood at the time the respective States placed their regulations in effect that this revision of the quarantine and the regulations would be made effective promptly. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), good cause is found for the issuance of the revision effective less than 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of June, 1948.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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[6] See appendix for list of field stations.

Appendix

Field Headquarters and Stations

Applications for certificates or permits may be made to the field project leader, addressing Pink Bollworm Control, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 2749, or Room 571 Federal Building (telephone F–7141–275), San Antonio 6, Tex., or the nearest inspector.

Inspectors may be reached by addressing Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, at the following stations:

ARIZONA

Address	Town	Telephone	District office
P. O. Box 845, 10th St., and Gilbert Ave	Casa Grande	489–R3	Phoenix.
P. O. Box 262, 114 East Ave	Glendale	254	Do.
628 Security Bldg	Phoenix	4–4062	Do.
P. O. Box 246, 309 Post Office Bldg	Safford	132	Do.
P. O. Box 924, 311 Post Office Bldg	Tucson	1960	Do.

NEW MEXICO

P. O. Box 849	Las Cruces	* 298	El Paso, Tex.
P. O. Box 1222, 340 Post Office Bldg	Roswell	866–W	Do.

OKLAHOMA

P. O. Box 692, 119½ North Hudson St	Altus	1849	Altus.
	Anadarko		Do.
	Cordell		Do.
P. O. Box 222	Elk City	821–W	Do.
	Frederick		Do.
	Hobart		Do.
	Mangum		Do.

TEXAS

P. O. Box 2342, Room 22, Agricultural Bldg	Abilene	8321	Abilene.
P. O. Box 482, Beilen and Charles Bldg	Alice	970	Corpus Christi.
P. O. Box 840	Alpine	150	El Paso.
P. O. Box 108, 2612 Ave. E	Bay City	417	Cuero.
	Beeville		Corpus Christi.
P. O. Box 269, 507 Petroleum Bldg	Big Spring	1564	Big Spring.
P. O. Box 148, Room 6, Brownfield Office Bldg	Brownfield	180	Do.
P. O. Box 385, Fort Brown Bldg. 114	Brownsville	761	Harlingen.
P. O. Box 85	Childress		Altus, Okla.
P. O. Box 374, 320 Agricultural Bldg	Coleman		Abilene.
302 U. S. Court House	Corpus Christi	2–7613	Corpus Christi.
	Dickens		Big Spring.
210 W. Harriman St	Edinburg	18	Harlingen.
11 U. S. Court House	El Paso	2–1852	El Paso.
	Fabens		Do.
P. O. Box 17, Room 8, Brown Bldg	Gatesville		Abilene.
P. O. Box 592, 432 Embee Bldg	Harlingen	616	Harlingen.
General Delivery	Kenedy		Cuero.
P. O. Box 67, Post Office Bldg	Lamesa	138–J	Big Spring.
P. O. Box 141	Laredo		Harlingen.
	Levelland		Big Spring.
P. O. Box 1142	Littlefield		Do.
P. O. Box 1615, 209 Federal Bldg	Lubbock	5001	Do.
P. O. Box 1094, 22½ South Main	McAllen	663	Harlingen.
342 3d St	Mercedes	367	Do.
306 Federal Bldg	Pecos	57	El Paso.
	Plainview		Big Spring.
P. O. Box 264	Port Lavaca		Cuero.
P. O. Box 706, Room 8, Weeks Bldg	Raymondville	258	Harlingen.
P. O. Box 141	Rio Grande City		Do.
Room 3, State National Bank Bldg	Robstown	127	Corpus Christi.
P. O. Box 650, 212 Post Office Bldg	San Angelo	6338	Abilene.
P. O. Box 1963, 636 South Sam Houston Blvd	San Benito	730	Harlingen.

TEXAS—Continued

Address	Town	Telephone	District office
213 East College St	Sequin	961–W	Cuero.
	Shamrock		Altus, Okla.
	Sinton		Corpus Christi.
	Snyder		Big Spring.
P. O. Box 982	Stamford		Abilene.
	Stephenville		Do.
P. O. Box 232, Taft Bldg	Taft	295	Corpus Christi.
	Tahoka		Big Spring.
P. O. Box 1700	Vernon		Altus, Okla.
	Victoria		Cuero.
P. O. Box 426, 107½ West 4th St	Weslaco	377	Harlingen.
P. O. Box 430, Rugeley Bldg	Wharton	155	Cuero.

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 10, 1948, 8:52 a. m.; 13 F. R. 3173.]

Notice to General Public Through Newspapers

United States Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C., June 8, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has revised the pink bollworm quarantine and supplementary regulations (7 CFR 1947 Supp. 301.52 to 301.52–12, inclusive), effective June 11, 1948. The quarantine has been extended to include the State of Oklahoma. Eight counties in that State have been placed under regulation, along with a number of additional counties in Texas and one additional county in New Mexico. Copies of the revision may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C.

Charles F. Brannan,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Ariz., June 29, 1948; the Morning Dispatch, Roswell, N. Mex., June 29, 1948; the Times Democrat, Altus, Okla., July 7, 1948; the Herald, Brownsville, Tex., July 2, 1948.]

Instructions to Postmasters

Post Office Department,
Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington 25, D. C., July 6, 1948.

Postmaster: Attention is invited to the inclosed copy of a revision of Federal Plant Quarantine Order No. 52 on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, which extends the area placed under quarantine by the United States Department of Agriculture so as to include a number of new counties in Texas, one new county in New Mexico and several counties in Oklahoma.

Attention is also invited to the inclosed copies of Circular 493, 6th revision and B. E. P. Q. 558 revised, all effective June 11, 1948.

Postmasters will please acquaint themselves with the quarantine provisions and regulations so as to be able to advise their patrons and will be governed accordingly, as is contemplated under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

Joseph J. Lawler,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 493, 6th Revision Effective June 11, 1948

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

part 301—domestic quarantine notices

REVOCATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS RELIEVING REQUIREMENTS OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of the Pink Bollworm Quarantine No. 52 (7 CFR 1947 Supp. 301.52), the administrative instructions (7 CFR 1945 Supp. 301.52–4b; B. E. P. Q. 493, 5th revision) which presently relieve the requirement of § 301.52–4 of the regulations supplemental to the pink bollworm quarantine (7 CFR 1947 Supp. 301.52–4) by authorizing the issuance of certificates for the interstate movement of baled cotton lint without treatment, from certain designated counties in New Mexico and Texas, when the lint has been produced in an authorized gin and subsequently protected from contamination, are hereby revoked, effective June 11, 1948.

This revocation supplements a revision of the pink bollworm quarantine and regulations to become effective June 11, 1948. It is desirable that this revocation become effective on the same date. Moreover recent intensification of pink bollworm infestation in said counties makes it necessary to reimpose treatment requirements promptly. Therefore in accordance with section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)), good cause is found for making the effective date of the revocation less than 30 days after publication hereof in the Federal Register.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed., 161; 7 CFR, 1947 Supp., § 301.52.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 18th day of May 1948.

P. N. Annand,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 10, 1948, 8:52 a. m.; 13 F. R. 3173.]

B. E. P. Q. 558, Revised Effective June 11, 1948

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

part 301—domestic quarantine notices

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE; ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS; AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL METHODS OF TREATING COTTONSEED

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of Pink Bollworm Quarantine No. 52 (7 CFR, 1947 Supp., 301.52), and having determined that facts exist as to the pest risk involved which make it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the requirements contained in § 301.52–4 (c), (1) and (2) of the regulations, the following revision of administrative instructions authorizing additional methods of treating cottonseed (B. E. P. Q. 558; 7 CFR, 1946 Supp., 301.52–4d) is hereby adopted:

§ 301.52–4a *Administrative instructions authorizing additional methods of treating cottonseed.*—(a) *Cottonseed from lightly infested area.*—In lieu of the heat treatment upon arrival at designated oil mills or other treating plants prescribed in § 301.52–4 (c) (1) as a condition of certification for interstate movement, to any destination, of cottonseed originating in the counties of

Andrews, Bailey, Baylor, Borden, Brown, Callahan, Childress, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Collingsworth, Concho, Cottle, Crane, Crosby, Dawson, Dickens, Donley, Ector, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hardeman, Haskell, Hockley, Howard, Irion, Jones, Kent, King, Knox, Lamb, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Mason, McCulloch, Menard, Midland, Mitchell, Motley, Nolan, Reagan, Runnels, San Saba, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Sterling, Stonewall, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Tom Green, Upton, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, and Yoakum, *in Texas*, the counties of Beckham, Caddo, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, Tillman, and Washita, *in Oklahoma*, and the counties of Lea and Roosevelt, *in New Mexico*, such cottonseed may be certified after methyl bromide fumigation under the supervision of an inspector in the following manner:

(1) *Equipment.*—The fumigation chamber shall be cylindrical in shape, with walls and top made of sheet steel. All joints or seams must be gastight. It shall have a foundation and base of concrete. The chamber shall have a false floor raised at least 12 inches above the concrete bottom perforated by ¼-inch holes 4 inches apart in each direction. The floor joists shall be staggered so that free circulation of air beneath the floor can be obtained. It will be permissible to install a screw conveyor beneath the floor, protected by an inverted V-shaped tunnel, to remove cottonseed from the chamber. All entrances to the chamber, except the exit conveyor channel, must be provided with covers that can be clamped in place against sponge rubber gaskets, or be sealed in some manner, to provide a gastight closure.

Each chamber must be provided with a circulatory system which can draw air from beneath the false floor and return it to the top of the chamber above the load line. This system can be contained entirely within the tank by boxing in the motor and blower on the floor near one wall, and running the return duct up the inside of the wall. If the blower and return duct are outside of the chamber, the blower housing and all ducts must be gastight. The blower intake shall be connected to two lateral ducts, one across the center of each half of the bottom of the chamber. These ducts shall have four or five openings spaced equidistant along their length, and adjusted so as to take in approximately equal portions of air at each opening. The duct may be buried in the concrete floor with only the risers opening above the level of the concrete, or it can be laid directly on the concrete surface.

The blower shall have sufficient capacity to establish air circulation through a full load of cottonseed within 10 minutes. (This fact will be determined by pressure readings above and below the load of cottonseed.) *Note:* In experimental tests, a blower with a blade wheel 40 inches in diameter, run at 1,800 revolutions per minute, established air circulation in 8 minutes in a 54,580 cubic foot chamber through seed 40 feet deep. As near as can be determined, this blower had a rating of 6,000 to 8,000 cubic feet per minute at a static pressure of 10 inches.

The return duct shall be arranged so that the discharge can be diverted to the open air in order that the fumigant can be evacuated at the end of the exposure period.

(2) *Approval.*—Any person contemplating the erection of equipment for use under these instructions should submit plans of the proposed structure to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for approval. After construction, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine will require such performance tests of the loaded chamber as it shall deem necessary, before final approval is granted.

(3) *Dosage.*—The dosage of methyl bromide shall be as follows:

At average seed temperature of 60° F., or above, the dosage rate shall be 4 pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of chamber space.

At average seed temperatures below 60° F., the dosage rate shall be 5 pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of chamber space.

The exposure period shall be of 24 hours duration.

The dosage shall be introduced as a spray into the return duct at some point beyond the blower.

The circulatory system shall be operated at the beginning for a period to be designated by the inspector in charge.

(b) *Cottonseed from heavily infested area.*—Cottonseed located within heavily infested areas, as defined in § 301.52–2, which has been treated as provided in § 301.52–4 (c) (i) as a part of the continuous process of ginning and subsequently

protected from contamination and in addition has been given, within the heavily infested area, any one of the following additional treatments in approved equipment under the supervision of an inspector and in a manner approved by him, may be certified for movement interstate to any destination.

(1) *Additional heat treatment.*—A second heat treatment shall be given with steam as the heating medium in an apparatus separate and apart from the gin or gins which applied the initial heat treatment. The mass temperature of the seed must be raised to at least 155° F. during an exposure period of 2 minutes. The exposure period is the length of time required for the seed to travel from point of entrance into the heater to the point where the temperature reading of the seed is taken beyond the exit of the heater. The heating apparatus must be so constructed as to apply an adequate amount of live steam to the seed promptly upon entrance into the apparatus, and radiated heat for the full length of the heating unit. The apparatus shall be constructed so as to assure a constant and uniform flow of cottonseed through the machine when in operation and equipped with devices which will stir the seed so as to expose each seed to both the introduced steam and radiated heat during the entire exposure period.

(2) *Methyl bromide fumigation of sacked cottonseed.*—The seed shall be treated in an approved fumigation chamber with methyl bromide at a dosage of 3 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet for an exposure period of 24 hours. The seed shall be sacked and stacked on a floor rack which will allow circulation beneath the seed. The bulk temperature of the seed at the beginning of the fumigation shall be 60° F. or above. A circulating fan shall be operated for a period of 30 minutes after the introduction of fumigant.

An approved fumigation chamber shall be one lined with sheet metal, with all openings fitted tightly against a double row of molded sponge rubber gasketing. Chambers with more than 100 cubic feet capacity shall have a combination circulating and venting system. Chambers of less than 100 cubic feet shall have a circulating fan. All chambers must pass a pressure test whereby the time lapse is more than 22 seconds for an internal pressure of 50 millimeters on a kerosene-filled open arm manometer to recede to 5 millimeters pressure.

(3) *Methyl bromide fumigation of bulk cottonseed.*—As an alternative treatment, the type of methyl bromide fumigation authorized in paragraph (a) of this section hereof for certain counties in the lightly infested area may be employed as the additional treatment.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has made tests which show that methyl bromide fumigation of cottonseed does not affect its germination or processing qualities. It has not, however, had an opportunity to test seed under all conditions or from all areas. Those who elect to use this method of treatment are, therefore, hereby notified that no liability shall be attached to the Department of Agriculture or any of its employees for damage to seed that might result from application of the treatment of cottonseed with methyl bromide.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161; 7 CFR, 1947 Supp., 301.52–4.)

These instructions shall become effective June 11, 1948, when they shall supersede B. E. P. Q. 558, effective October 28, 1946 (7 CFR, 1946 Supp., 301.52–4d).

These administrative instructions supplement a revision of the pink bollworm quarantine and regulations to become effective June 11, 1948. It is, therefore, necessary that they also become effective on the same date. Furthermore, they relieve restrictions in that they authorize chemical treatments not heretofore available to shippers. For the reasons stated, it is found upon good cause, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238), that notice and public procedure on these administrative instructions are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making them effective less than thirty days after their publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 18th day of May 1948.

P. N. Annand,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 10, 1948, 8:52 a. m.; 13 F. R. 3177.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE REGULATED AREA EXTENDED IN FIVE SOUTHERN STATES

(Press Notice)

MAY 21, 1948.

Areas regulated on account of the white-fringed beetle will be extended effective May 26 to include two counties in South Carolina, as well as several additional counties in the previously quarantined States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi, Under Secretary of Agriculture N. E. Dodd announced today.

This extension of area is the first Federal quarantine action in South Carolina due to the presence of the white-fringed beetle. Following discovery in 1946 of a localized incipient infestation at Columbia, in Richland County, S. C., a control program was undertaken in cooperation with the plant quarantine agency of that State. This was supplemented by State regulation over the infested locality to prevent spread of the pest from that source.

Further surveys in South Carolina in 1947 resulted in the finding there of an infestation in Fairfield County and additional infestations in Richland County. These, the Under Secretary states, warrant the recent Federal quarantine action.

Safeguards are prescribed covering the movement from regulated sections of commodities likely to spread this exotic, flightless insect pest to uninfested territory.

A wide variety of crops is attacked by this species. In heavily infested sections, the beetle grub has destroyed peanuts, corn, and cotton. The larvae are also very destructive to white potatoes and many other crops.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 72 Effective May 26, 1948

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of the quarantine and regulations is made primarily for the purpose of quarantining the State of South Carolina on account of the white-fringed beetle. Parts of 2 counties in South Carolina are included in the regulated area, and the regulated areas in other States have been extended to include parts of 1 new county in Alabama, 2 in Florida, 13 in Georgia, and 1 in Mississippi. Minor additions to the regulated areas are made in 7 counties in Alabama, 1 in Florida, 5 in Georgia, and 2 in Mississippi. No changes in the regulated areas in Louisiana or North Carolina are made by this revision.

A public hearing was held on September 12, 1946, to consider the advisability of extending the Federal quarantine on account of the white-fringed beetle to include both Georgia and South Carolina. Facts developed and submitted at the hearing revealed that white-fringed beetles were well established in many localities within the State of Georgia, and that State was therefore placed under quarantine by the revision of the quarantine and regulations effective March 15, 1947. At that time only one infestation of the white-fringed beetle, in a restricted plot of nursery stock in the city of Columbia, was known to occur in South Carolina. Measures were applied to the infestation to prevent the spread therefrom, and it was deemed unnecessary to place South Carolina under quarantine, pending further investigations to determine if white-fringed beetles were present in other parts of that State.

During the summer of 1947 additional infestations were found in South Carolina in Richland and Fairfield Counties, the extent of which makes it now advisable to place South Carolina under quarantine on account of the white-fringed beetle.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. and Supp., 151 *et seq.*), and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141 *et seq.*), and after public hearing and due consideration of all relevant material presented thereat, the quarantine and supplemental regulations in 7 CFR 1947 Supp. 301.72 *et seq.* are hereby amended to read as follows:

White-Fringed Beetle Quarantine

[Quarantine No. 72]

§ 301.72 *Notice of Quarantine.*—Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture, having held the public hearing required thereunder, quarantines the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina, to prevent the spread of dangerous infestations of introduced species of the genus *Graphognathus* (formerly *Pantomorus*, subgenus *Graphognathus*), commonly known as white-fringed beetles, and under authority contained in the Plant Quarantine Act and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141 et seq.) the Secretary of Agriculture hereinafter prescribes regulations governing the movement of white-fringed beetles and carriers thereof. Hereafter, (a) live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development; (b) soil independently or in connection with nursery stock, plants, or other things; and (c) nursery stock, other plants or plant products, and other articles stipulated in said regulations shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States into or through any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the requirements of this quarantine and of the regulations supplemental hereto are hereby limited to the areas in a quarantined State which are now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, adequate, in his judgment, to prevent the spread of the white-fringed beetles, but any such limitations shall be conditioned upon the control by the affected State or States, of the intrastate movement of said insect pests and carriers thereof under the same conditions as apply to their interstate movement under the provisions of currently existing Federal quarantine regulations, and upon their enforcing such control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the intrastate spread therefrom of the said insect infestation: *Provided further*, That whenever the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, except live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in such supplemental regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulations should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof and for such article or articles as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

Regulations

§ 301.72–1 *Definitions.*—For purposes of the regulations in this subpart the following terms shall have the meanings hereby assigned:

(a) *The pests.*—Species of the genus *Graphognathus* (formerly *Pantomorus* subgenus *Graphognathus*), commonly known as white-fringed beetles, in any state of development.

(b) *Infested (or infestation).*—Infested by the pests. "Infestation" shall be construed accordingly.

(c) *Regulated area.*—Any area in a quarantined State designated as regulated in these regulations.

(d) *Infested area.*—That portion of the regulated area in which infestation exists, or in the vicinity of which infestation is known to exist under such conditions as to expose the area to infestation by natural spread of beetles, as determined by an inspector.

(e) *Regulated articles.*—Products or articles of any character whatsoever, the movement of which is regulated by this quarantine and regulations supplemental thereto.

(f) *Nursery stock.*—Forest, field, greenhouse-grown, and pot-grown annual or perennial plants with roots.

(g) *Chief of the Bureau.*—Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(h) *Inspector.*—A duly authorized Federal plant-quarantine inspector.

(i) *Moved (move, movement).*—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any regulated area of a quarantine State into or through any other State or Territory or District. "Move" and "movement" shall be construed accordingly.

(j) *Certificate.*—An approved document issued by an inspector for use on individual containers of regulated articles, authorizing their movement from the regulated areas.

(k) *Master certificate.*—An approved document, indicating the quantity and nature of the articles covered thereby, issued by an inspector for use with bulk or lot shipments of regulated articles by rail, boat, or road vehicle, authorizing their movement from the regulated areas.

(l) *Limited permit.*—An approved document, issued by an inspector, to allow controlled movement of noncertified articles to designated and authorized destinations for processing or other regulated safe handling.

(m) *Administrative instructions.*—Documents relating to the enforcement of this quarantine issued under authority of the provisions thereof by the Chief of the Bureau.

(n) *Dealer-carrier permit.*—An approved document executed by persons or firms covering the restricted movement, processing, handling, or utilization of regulated articles not eligible for certification for interstate movement.

§ 301.72–2 *Regulated areas.*—The following counties, parishes, cities, and towns or parts thereof, as described, are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas:

Alabama.—Baldwin County: Sec. 31, T. 7 S., R. 4 E.; secs. 35 and 36, T. 7 S., R. 3 E.; secs. 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 8 S., R. 3 E.; secs. 6 and 7, T. 8 S., R. 4 E.; and secs. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 5 S., R. 4 E.

Coffee County: S⅔ of T. 4 N., R. 20 E.; and all that part of T. 3 N., R. 20 E., lying in Coffee County.

Conecuh County: W⅔ T. 5 N., R. 9 E.; and those parts of Tps. 4 and 5 N., R. 7 E., Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 8 E., W⅔ T. 6 N., R. 9 E., and Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 9 E., lying in Conecuh County

Covington County: Secs. 30 and 31, T. 2 N., R. 18 E.; S⅓ Tps. 2 N., Rs. 16 and 17 E.; secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 2 N., R. 15 E.; E⅓ T. 1 N., R. 15 E.; Tps. 1 N., Rs. 16, 17, and 18 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line, including all of secs. 22 and 27, T. 6 N., R. 23 W.; NE¼ T. 3 N., R. 18 E.; W⅔ T. 4 N., R. 18 E., including all of the town of Opp; all of T. 4 N., R. 17 E.; E⅓ T. 4 N., R. 16 E.; and N⅙ T. 3 N., R. 17 E.

Crenshaw County: Secs. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 9 N., R. 18 E., and secs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 8 N., R. 18 E., including all of the town of Luverne.

Dallas County: That area included within a boundary beginning on the Southern Ry. where it crosses Bougechitto Creek; thence SW. along the Southern Ry. to Caine Creek; thence SE. along Caine Creek to its intersection with Bougechitto Creek; thence northward along Bougechitto Creek to the starting point; all of Tps. 13 and 14 N., R. 11 E.; and secs. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36, T. 14 N., R. 10 E.

Escambia County: Secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 1 N., R. 8 E., including all of the town of Flomaton; secs. 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 1 N., R. 10 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line; and the N½ Tps. 3 N., Rs. 6 and 7 E.

Geneva County: Secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 1 N., R. 19 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line, including all of secs. 21 and 28, T. 6 N., R. 19

W.; secs. 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, and 23, T. 1 N., 20 E.; and all that part of T. 3 N., R. 20 E., lying in Geneva County.

Jefferson County: Secs. 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 18 S., R. 3 W., and all of the city of Birmingham.

Lowndes County: W⅔ T. 14 N., R. 12 E.

Mobile County: That area included within a boundary beginning at the intersection of the Mobile River and the northern boundary of the S½ T. 3 S., R. 1 W.; thence west along said northern boundary to Eight Mile Creek, thence southwesterly along Eight Mile Creek to the point of intersection with the range line between Rs. 1 and 2 W.; thence south along said range line to the Mobile city limits at Bolton's Creek; thence following the Mobile city limits easterly to Mobile Bay; thence north along Mobile Bay and Mobile River to the starting point; and all of Blakeley, Pinto, and Ship Islands; also that part of T. 5 S., R. 2 W. lying south of Halls Mill Creek; all of T. 6 S., R. 2 W., except secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36; those parts of Tps. 6 S., Rs. 3 and 4 W., lying south of the old Pascagoula Road; N½ T. 7 S., R. 4 W.; secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, T. 7 S., R. 3 W.; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 3 S., R. 2 W.; secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8, T. 4 S., R. 2 W.; secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 3 S., R. 3 W.; and secs. 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 4 S., R. 3 W.

Monroe County: S½ T. 5 N., R. 6 E.; NE¼ T. 5 N., E½ Tps. 6, 7, 8, and 9 N., and SE¼ T. 10 N., R. 7 E.; Tps. 7, 8, and 9 N., and S½ T. 10 N., R. 8 E.; all of T. 9 N., and S½ T. 10 N., R. 9 E.; those parts of Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 6 E., T. 4 N., and S½ T. 5 N., R. 7 E., Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 8 E., and Tps. 6, 7, and 8 N., R. 9 E., lying in Monroe County.

Montgomery County: That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the east line of sec. 11, T. 17 N., R. 18 E., intersects the Tallapoosa River; thence downstream along the Tallapoosa River to its confluence with Dead River; thence along Dead River to its confluence with the Alabama River; thence along the Alabama River to a point where it intersects the west line of sec. 28, T. 17 N., R. 17 E.; thence south along the section line to the SW. corner sec. 28, T. 16 N., R. 17 E.; thence east along the section line to the SE. corner sec. 26, T. 16 N., R. 18 E.; and thence north along the section line to the point of beginning.

Wilcox County: N½ T. 10 N., and all of T. 11 N., R. 9 E.; N½ T. 10 N., R. 8 E.; NE¼ T. 10 N., R. 7 E.; and NE¼ T. 10 N., R. 10 E.

Florida.—Escambia County: All that part lying south of the northern boundary of T. 1 N., including all of the city of Pensacola, and that part of the county north of the southern boundary of T. 5 N., and east of the western boundary of R. 31 W.

Holmes County: Secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 5 N., R. 14 W.; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.; secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 6 N., R. 15 W.; and secs. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, and 24, T. 5 N., R. 15 W.

Okaloosa County: T. 5 N., R. 22 W., and secs. 1, 2, and 3, T. 5 N., R. 23 W., and all lands north of both areas to the Florida-Alabama State line; secs. 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, T. 3 N., R. 23 W., including all of the town of Crestview; and secs. 13, 14, 23, and 24, T. 3 N., R. 24 W.

Santa Rosa County: Secs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, T. 5 N., R. 28 W.; secs. 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, and 35, T. 6 N., R. 28 W., and all area north thereof to the Florida-Alabama State line.

Walton County: All of Tps. 5 N., Rs. 20 and 21 W., and secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 6 N., R. 19 W., and all lands north of both areas to the Florida-Alabama State line; Tps. 4 N., Rs. 19 and 20 W.; that portion of T. 3 N., R. 20 W. lying north of U. S. Highway No. 90; and all of T. 3 N., R. 19 W.

Georgia.—Baldwin County: That area included within the corporate limits of the town of Milledgeville.

Ben Hill County: That area bounded on the east by a line parallel to and ½ mile east of the Fitzgerald city limits, on the south by a line parallel to and ½ mile south of the Fitzgerald city limits, on the west by a line parallel to and ½ mile west of the Fitzgerald city limits, on the north by a line parallel to and ½ mile north of the Fitzgerald city limits, and the projections of such lines to their intersections, including all of the city of Fitzgerald.

Bibb County: That area included within the Georgia Militia Districts of East Macon, Godfrey, Vineville, Hazzard, and Howard, and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Rutland lying east of U. S. Highway No. 41, including all of the city of Macon.

Bleckley County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Cochran; and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Manning included

within a circle having a 2 ½-mile radius and center at the intersection of the Bleckley, Laurens, Twiggs, and Wilkinson County lines.

Bullock County: That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Court House in Statesboro, including all of the town of Statesboro; and that area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Georgia & Florida Railroad depot in Portal, including all of the town of Portal.

Burke County: That area, comprising parts of Georgia Militia Districts No. 60 and No. 62, bounded on the east by Fitz Branch, on the south by a line beginning at the intersection of Georgia State Highway 56 and the Hephzibah Road and extending due east to its intersection with Fitz Branch, on the west by Hephzibah Road, and on the north by Brier Creek, including all of the city of Waynesboro.

Candler County: That area included within a circle having a 1¼-mile radius and center at the intersection in Metter of Georgia State Highways 23 and 46, including all of the town of Metter.

Clayton County: That area located between the towns of Lovejoy and Jonesboro included within land lots numbers 98, 99, 100, 124, 125, 126, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 157, 158, and 159 in the Sixth Land District.

Coffee County: That area included within the corporate limits of the town of Douglas; and that area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast Railroad depot in Ambrose, including all of the town of Ambrose.

Crisp County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Cordele.

Dodge County: That area included within land lots numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42 in the Fifteenth Land District, and lots numbers 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, and 312 in the Sixteenth Land District, including all of the city of Eastman.

Emanuel County: That area included within a circle having a 1½-mile radius and center at the Union Grove Methodist Church in Georgia Militia District No. 49.

Evans County: That area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Seaboard Air Line Railroad depot in Daisy, including all of the town of Daisy.

Houston County: That area included within the Lower Fifth Georgia Militia District, including all of the town of Warner Robins, and all of Robins Air Force Base.

Irwin County: That area included within a circle having a ½-mile radius and center at the intersection in Irwinville of Georgia State Highway 32 and Jefferson Davis Memorial State Park Road; that area included within the corporate limits of the town of Ocilla; and an area 1 mile wide beginning at the Irwin-Coffee County line and extending northwesterly with the Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast Railroad as a center line for a distance of 2 miles.

Jasper County: That area included within Georgia Militia Districts numbers 262, 289, 295; and that portion of Georgia Militia Districts numbers 288 and 291 lying south of Whiteoak and Murder Creeks.

Jefferson County: All that area included within the corporate limits of Louisville; and that area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Central of Georgia Railway depot in the town of Bartow, including all of the town of Bartow.

Johnson County: That area included within the corporate limits of the town of Wrightsville; and an area 1 mile wide beginning at the western corporate limits of Wrightsville and extending southwesterly along Georgia State Highway 15 with said highway as a center line to the Ohoopee River.

Laurens County: That area bounded on the east by Oconee River, on the south by Long Branch, on the west by a line beginning at the point where Georgia State Highway 19 crosses Sandy Ford Branch west of Dublin and extended due north and due south to the points of its intersection with the north and south boundaries, and on the north by Hunger and Hardship Creek, including all of the city of Dublin; that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Harvard included within a circle having a 2½-mile radius and center at the intersection of the Bleckley, Laurens, Twiggs, and Wilkinson County lines, including all of that portion of Allentown lying in Laurens County; and that portion of the

Georgia Militia District of Smith lying north of the Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad and east of Shaddock Creek.

Macon County: That area included within the Georgia Militia District of Marshallville, including all of the town of Marshallville.

Monroe County: That area included within the corporate limits of the town of Forsyth.

Montgomery County: That area bounded on the east by the Toombs-Montgomery County line, on the south by Rocky Creek, on the west by Georgia State Highway 29, and on the north by Swift Creek; and those areas included within the corporate limits of the towns of Mount Vernon and Ailey.

Newton County: That area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Porterdale High School, including all of the town of Porterdale.

Peach County: That area included within the Georgia Militia District of Fort Valley, including all of the town of Fort Valley.

Putnam County: That area included within the Georgia Militia District of Ashbank.

Richmond County: That portion of the Georgia Militia District of Forest Hills lying north of Raes Creek and Lake Olmsted and bounded on the west by the Berkman Road to its intersection with the Washington Road and thence by a due north-south line to the point of intersection with the Augusta Canal.

Screven County: That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the county courthouse in Sylvania, including all of the town of Sylvania.

Sumter County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Americus; and an area 1 mile wide beginning at the eastern corporate limits of Americus and extending along U. S. Highway No. 280 with said highway as a center line to Mill Creek.

Taylor County: That area bounded on the east by a line parallel to and 1 mile east of the corporate limits of the town of Reynolds, on the south by a line parallel to and 1 mile south of such corporate limits, on the west by a line parallel to and 1 mile west of such corporate limits, on the north by a line parallel to and 1 mile north of such corporate limits, and the projections of such lines to their intersections, including all of the town of Reynolds; and that area included within the corporate limits of the town of Butler.

Toombs County: That area bounded on the east by the east boundaries of Georgia Militia Districts of Vidalia and Center, on the south by Rocky Creek, on the west by the Toombs-Montgomery County line and on the north by Swift Creek, including all of the city of Vidalia.

Treutlen County: That area included within the corporate limits of the town of Soperton.

Turner County: That area bounded on the east by a line parallel to and ½ mile east of the corporate limits of the town of Sycamore, on the south by a line parallel to and ½ mile south of such corporate limits, on the west by a line parallel to and ½ mile west of such corporate limits, on the north by a line parallel to and ½ mile north of such corporate limits, and the projections of such lines to their intersections, including all of the town of Sycamore.

Twiggs County: That portion of the Georgia Militia District of Higgsville included within a circle having a 2½-mile radius and center at the intersection of the Bleckley, Laurens, Twiggs, and Wilkinson County lines, including all of those portions of the towns of Allentown and Danville lying in Twiggs County.

Washington County: That area included within a circle having a 3-mile radius and center at the Sandersville High School, including all of the town of Sandersville.

Wheeler County: That area included within land lots numbers 40, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 70, 71, 72, 73, 78, 79, 80, 81, 100, 102, and 103, in the Eleventh Land District, including all of the town of Alamo.

Wilkinson County: That portion of the Georgia Militia District of Turkey Creek included within a circle having a 2½-mile radius and center at the intersection of the Bleckley, Laurens, Twiggs, and Wilkinson County lines, including all of those portions of the towns of Allentown and Danville lying in Wilkinson County.

Louisiana—All of *Orleans Parish*, including the city of New Orleans; and all of *St. Bernard Parish.*

Iberia Parish: Secs. 24, 37, 38, 39, 53, 55, and 56, T. 13 S., R. 5 E.; and secs. 46, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, T. 13 S., R. 6. E.

Jefferson Parish: That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 14 and 15 S.

Plaquemines Parish: That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 15 and 16 S.

Saint Tammany Parish: Secs. 38, 39, 40, T. 7 S., R. 11 E.; and secs. 40 and 41, T. 8 S., R. 11 E.

Tangipahoa Parish: Secs. 32, 33, and 50, T. 3 S., R. 7 E.; secs. 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 50, and 54, T. 4 S., R. 7 E., including all of the town of Amite.

Mississippi—Covington County: W½ T. 8 N., R. 14 W., and all of T. 8 N., R. 15 W.; S⅔ Tps. 8 N., Rs. 16 and 17 W.; N⅙ T. 7 N., R. 16 W., and that part of N⅙ T. 7 N., R. 17 W., lying in Covington County; T. 7 N., R. 15 W.; E½ T. 6 N., R. 15 W.; W½ T. 6 N., R. 14 W.; secs. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 7 N., R. 14 W.; those parts of NW¼ T. 9 N., R. 16 W., and NE¼ T. 9 N., R. 17 W., lying in Covington County; and that part of SW¼ T. 7 N., R. 16 W., lying in Covington County.

Forrest County: T. 5 N., R. 14 W.; S⅓ T. 5 N., R. 13 W., and that part of N⅔ T. 5 N., R. 13 W., lying west of Leaf River; Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 13 W.; and those parts of Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 12 W., lying west and south of Leaf River; Tps. 1 and 2 N., R. 12 W.; T. 1 S., R. 12 W.; and E⅓ T. 1 S., R. 13 W.

Hancock County: Secs. 13, 14 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 5 S., R. 14 W., and Tps. 8 and 9 S., R. 14 W., including all of the town of Bay Saint Louis.

Harrison County: That area included within a boundary beginning at the NE. corner sec. 30, T. 4 S., R. 10 W.; thence west along the county line to the NW. corner sec. 30, T. 4 S., R. 12 W.; thence south to the NE. corner sec. 1, T. 5 S., R. 13 W.; thence west to the NW. corner sec. 2, T. 5 S., R. 13 W.; thence south to the NE. corner sec. 27, T. 7 S., R. 13 W.; thence west to the county line or the NW. corner sec. 30, T. 7 S., R. 13 W.; thence south to the Mississippi Sound; thence eastward along the Mississippi Sound to a point of intersection with the Bay of Biloxi; thence westward along the Bay of Biloxi to the SE. corner sec. 16, T. 7 S., R. 9 W.; thence north along the county line to the NE. corner sec. 33, T. 6 S., R. 9 W.; thence west to the NW. corner sec. 32, T. 6 S., R. 10 W.; and thence north to the point of beginning.

Hinds County: E½ T. 6 N., R. 3 W.; and W⅓ T. 6 N., R. 2 W.

Jackson County: That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the east line of sec. 19, T. 7 S., R. 5 W.; intersects Escatawpa River, thence west along said river to the Pascagoula River, thence south along the Pascagoula River to the township line between Tps. 7 and 8 S., thence east to the SE. corner sec. 31, T 7 S., R. 5 W., thence north to the starting point; all that part of T. 7 S., R. 9 W., lying in Jackson County; and W⅔ Tps. 7 and 8 S., R. 8 W.

Jefferson Davis County: Secs. 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 8 N., R. 19 W.; NE¼ T. 7 N., R. 19 W.; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18, T. 7 N., R. 18 W., including all of the town of Prentiss; S⅔ T. 8 N., R. 18 W.; that part of N⅙ T. 7 N., R. 17 W., lying in Jefferson Davis County; and that part of SW¼ T. 7 N., R. 16 W., lying in Jefferson Davis County.

Jones County: That part of T. 10 N., R. 11 W., lying in Jones County, except secs. 24, 25, and 36; those parts of Tps. 10 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W., lying in Jones County; all of Tps. 9 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W.; all of T. 9 N., R. 11 W., except secs. 1 and 12; E⅔ and secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 8 N., R. 12 W.; N⅔ T. 8 N., R. 11 W.; N½ T. 7 N., R 12 W., Secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, and those parts of secs. 28 and 33 lying west of Leaf River, all in T. 6 N., R. 13 W.; and secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.

Lamar County: That part of T 1 N., R. 14 W., lying in Lamar County; all of Tps. 2, 3, and 4 N., R. 14 W.; E⅓ T. 1 N., R. 15 W.; secs. 1 and 2, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; sec. 6, T. 1 S., R. 14 W., including all of the towns of Lumberton and Purvis.

Pearl River County: W½ T. 2 S., R. 15 W.; secs. 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; secs. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36, T. 2 S., R. 16 W.; all of T. 5 S., R. 16 W.; and E½ T. 5 S., R. 17 W.

Perry County: S⅔ T. 3 N., R. 11 W.; secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 3 N., R. 10 W.

Rankin County: E½ T. 3 N., R. 2 E.; and all of T. 3 N., R. 3 E.

Simpson County: E⅔ T. 2 N., R. 3 E.; all of T. 2 N., R. 4 E., N⅙ T. 1 N., R. 4 E.; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 1 N., R. 6 E.; secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 1 N., R. 5 E.; secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, T. 10 N., R. 17 W.; and secs. 1 and 12, T. 10 N., R. 18 W.

Stone County: W½ Tps. 2 and 3 S., R. 11 W.; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 4 S., R. 11 W.; E⅓ T. 2 S., R. 12 W.; secs. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10, T. 2 S., R. 12 W.; E⅓ T. 3 S., R. 12 W.; and secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24, T. 4 S., R. 12 W.

North Carolina—Anson County: That area bounded on the east by a due north-south line 1 mile east of the intersection in Peachland of U. S. Highway No. 74 and the Diamond Hill Road, on the west by a due north-south line intersecting U. S. Highway No. 74 at the point where it crosses Lanes Creek, on the north by a due east-west line 1 1/10 miles north of the intersection in Peachland of U. S. Highway No. 74 and the Diamond Hill Road, on the south by a line parallel to the south corporate limits of Peachland 1/10 miles south of such corporate limits, and the projections of such lines to their intersections; also all that area included within the corporate limits of Polkton.

Bladen County: All of the area included within the corporate limits of Bladenboro.

Brunswick County: All of Eagles Island.

Cumberland County: That area included within a boundary beginning at the junction of the Cumberland-Hope Mills Road and the Fayetteville-Dundarrach Road, thence following a line due south to the point of intersection with Rockfish Creek; thence easterly along Rockfish Creek to the point where it is crossed by U. S. Highway No. 301; thence northeasterly along U. S. Highway No. 301 to a point of intersection with a line projected due east from the junction of the Cumberland-Hope Mills Road and the Fayetteville-Dundarrach Road; and thence west along said line to the point of beginning.

New Hanover County: All of the city of Wilmington; all of Cape Fear Township; all that part of Harnett Township lying west of the Wrightsboro-Winter Park Road, including all of the town of Winter Park; and all that part of Masonboro Township lying north of the new Sunset Park-Winter Park Road.

Onslow County: An area 1 mile wide extending from the junction of U. S. Highway No. 17 and U. S. Highway No. 24 west of Jacksonville and following U. S. Highway No. 17 with said highway as a center line to the eastern boundary of Hoffman Forest, including all of the town of Jacksonville; and an area 1 mile wide beginning at the eastern corporate limits of Jacksonville and extending southeasterly along U. S. Highway No. 24 with said highway as a center line to Northeast Creek.

Pender County: Townships of Burgaw, Caswell, Long Creek, and Rocky Point; that part of Columbia Township lying south of a straight line constituting a projection eastwardly of the northern boundary line of Caswell Township to its intersection with the northern boundary of Burgaw Township; and that part of Grady Township north of the Long Creek-Montague-Burrough Road.

Robeson County: That area bounded on the south by a line 1/2 mile south of and parallel to the south corporate limits of Parkton, on the west by a line 2/10 mile west of and parallel to the west corporate limits of Parkton, on the north and east by the north and east corporation limit lines, respectively, of Parkton, and the projections of such lines to their intersections.

Union County: All of that area included within the corporate limits of Marshville.

Wayne County: All of Goldsboro Township; that area bounded on the north by a due east-west line 1/2 mile north of the intersection in Pikeville of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and Main Street, on the south by a due east-west line 1/2 mile south of said intersection, on the east and west by the east and west corporation limit lines, respectively, of Pikeville, and the projections of such lines to their intersections.

South Carolina.—Fairfield County: That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the intersection of South Carolina State Highways 22 and 227, approximately 5 1/2 miles northwest of the town of Winnsboro.

Richland County: All of Columbia township, including all of the city of Columbia.

§ 301.72–3 *Regulated articles.*—(a) *Articles the movement of which is prohibited.*—The movement of live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development, except for scientific purposes, is prohibited. Provisions for the movement of live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development, for scientific purposes are set forth in § 301.72–9.

(b) *Articles the movement of which is regulated.*—Except as provided in administrative instructions, the movement of the following articles from any regulated area is regulated throughout the year:

(1) Soil, sand, gravel, clay, compost, manure, peat, or muck, whether moved independently or in connection with or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things.

(2) Nursery stock.
(3) Grass sod.
(4) Plant crowns or roots for propagation.
(5) Uncleaned grass, grain, and legume seed.
(6) Potatoes (Irish), when freshly harvested.
(7) True bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when freshly harvested or uncured.
(8) Hay and straw.
(9) Peanuts in shells and peanut shells.
(10) Seed cotton and cottonseed.
(11) Scrap metal, junk, and cinders.

§ 301.72–4 *Conditions of movement*—(a) *Certification required.*—Regulated articles shall not be moved from any regulated area to or through any point outside thereof unless accompanied by a valid inspection certificate issued by an inspector, except as provided in § 301.72–5 (b) or as exempted in administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau.

(b) *Use of certificates on shipments.*—Unless exempted by administrative instructions, and except as provided in § 301.72–5 (b) for movement of noncertified shipments under limited permits to designated destinations for processing, every container of regulated articles moved from any regulated area shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a certificate issued in compliance with these regulations. However, in the case of bulk or lot shipments by rail a master certificate shall be attached to the waybill in lieu of the foregoing. In the case of bulk or lot shipments by road vehicle a master certificate shall accompany the vehicle and be surrendered to the consignee on delivery.

(c) *Articles originating outside the regulated areas.*—No certificates are required for the movement of regulated articles originating outside of the regulated areas and moving through or from a regulated area, when the point of origin is clearly indicated, when their identity has been maintained, and when the articles are protected, while in the regulated area, in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

§ 301.72–5 *Conditions under which certificates and permits may be issued*—(a) *Issuance of certificates.*—Certificates authorizing the movement of soil, sand, gravel, clay, compost, manure, peat, or muck, originating in noninfested parts of the regulated areas, and of all other regulated articles from any part of the regulated areas may be issued upon determination by the inspector that the articles (1) are apparently free from infestation, (2) have been treated, fumigated, sterilized, or processed under the observation of an inspector according to methods selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions applied, or (3) were grown, produced, manufactured, stored, or handled in such manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, no infestation would be transmitted thereby.

Certificates authorizing the movement of soil, sand, gravel, clay, compost, manure, peat, or muck, originating in an infested area may be issued only when such materials have been treated or processed under the observation of an inspector according to methods selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions applied.

(b) *Limited permits.*—Limited permits may be issued for the movement from a regulated area of noncertified regulated articles to such destinations and consignees outside the regulated area as may be authorized and designated by the Chief of the Bureau for processing or other safe handling. As conditions of such authorization and designation, persons or firms moving and receiving such articles must maintain such sanitary safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation and comply with such conditions as to the maintenance of identity, handling, or subsequent movement of regulated articles and cleaning of railway cars, trucks, or other vehicles used in the transportation of such articles as may be required. The above conditions shall be covered by a signed agreement.

(c) *Dealer-carrier permit.*—As a condition of issuance of certificates or permits for the movement of regulated articles, those persons within the regulated area engaged in purchasing, assembling, exchanging, processing, or carrying such regulated articles originating or stored in regulated areas, may be required to execute a signed agreement stipulating that the permitee will carry out any and all conditions, treatments, precautions, and sanitary measures which are deemed necessary by the inspector, including segregation and maintenance of

identity, under supervision of the inspector, of all regulated articles. Failure by the permittee to carry out all conditions, as stipulated in a signed dealer-carrier permit, will subject all articles handled by him, originating outside the regulated area, to the same restrictions as those originating within the regulated area.

(d) *Cost.*—The United States Department of Agriculture will not be responsible for any cost incident to inspection or treatment other than the services of the inspector.

§ 301.72-6 *Request for certification; assembly of articles.*—Persons intending to move regulated articles, the certification of which is required, from regulated areas shall request certification as far as possible in advance of the probable date of movement, and they may be required to prepare and assemble the articles to be inspected so that they may be readily examined by the inspector.

§ 301.72-7 *Cancellation of certificates or permits.*—Certificates or permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled and further certification refused by the inspector whenever he determines the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the dissemination of white-fringed beetles.

§ 301.72-8 *Disinfesting vehicles, machinery, containers, and other articles.*—When in the judgment of the inspector a hazard of spread of white-fringed beetles is involved, thorough cleaning, disinfestation, or other sanitary treatments of forest products, building materials, railway cars, trucks, other vehicles, machinery, implements, containers, or other articles will be required by the inspector before they may be moved to points outside the regulated areas.

§ 301.72-9 *Shipments for scientific purposes.*—Live white-fringed beetles, in any stage of development, and regulated articles may be moved for scientific purposes on such conditions as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau. The container of articles so moved shall bear an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

This revision of the quarantine and regulations shall be effective on and after May 26, 1948, and shall supersede the quarantine and regulations issued March 15, 1947 (7 CFR 1947 Supp. 301.72, 301.72-1 et seq., 12 F. R. 1667).

The foregoing revision of the white-fringed beetle quarantine and regulations is issued for the purposes, among others, of quarantining the State of South Carolina in addition to the States heretofore quarantined, extending the regulated areas within such quarantined States, and adding a new article to the list of regulated articles, as well as removing other articles from the list of regulated articles subject to continuous regulation. The revision also provides for administrative authorization of treatments and procedures to serve as the basis for issuance of certificates permitting movement of regulated articles from regulated areas and makes other minor changes for purposes of clarification in the language of the quarantine and regulations heretofore effective.

(Secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1269, 1270; sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 141, 143, 161)

The foregoing revision of the white-fringed beetle quarantine and regulations will restrict the interstate shipment of articles capable of disseminating white-fringed beetles from areas where such beetles are presently known to be established. The movement of such articles from such areas constitutes a hazard of spread of white-fringed beetles. Certain of such areas are not within the restrictions of the quarantine and regulations now in effect. Prompt action on this revision is essential in order to control the movement of regulated articles while adult beetles are present. Emergence of adult beetles is now in progress. Therefore good cause is found, in accordance with section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act, for making the foregoing quarantine and regulations effective less than 30 days after their publication.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of May 1948.

Witness may hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

PENALTIES

The Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the quarantine or regulations

pursuant thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or my imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION

State and Federal regulations for which provision is made in this quarantine are enforced cooperatively by State and Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained at the offices of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 989, Gulfport, Miss.; P. O. Box 896, Macon, Ga., or through a white-fringed beetle inspector at one of the suboffices, or at one of the following State offices.

GENERAL OFFICES OF STATES COOPERATING

Alabama: Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Montgomery 1.
Florida: Plant Commissioner, State Plant Board, Gainesville.
Georgia: Director of Entomology, State Capitol, Atlanta 3.
Louisiana: State Entomologist, Box 4153, Capitol Station, Baton Rouge 4.
Mississippi: Entomologist, State Plant Board, State College.
North Carolina: State Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh.
South Carolina: Chief, Division of Entomology and Zoology, Clemson College, Clemson.

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 25, 1948; 8:50 a. m.; 13 F. R. 2811.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 151 et seq.), and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141 et seq.), has promulgated a revision, effective May 26, 1948, of the white-fringed beetle quarantine and regulations supplemental thereto (Notice of Quarantine No. 72; 7 CFR, 1947 Supp., 301.72 et seq.) the primary purpose of which is to quarantine the State of South Carolina and place under regulation parts of 2 counties in that State. This revision also places under regulation parts of 1 new county in Alabama, 2 in Florida, 13 in Georgia, and 1 in Mississippi, and makes minor additions to the regulated areas in 7 counties in Alabama, 1 in Florida, 5 in Georgia, and 2 in Mississippi, and minor changes in other parts of the regulations. Copies of the revision may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., Gulfport, Miss., or Macon, Ga.

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: the Herald, DeFuniak Springs, Fla., June 10, 1948; the Times-Recorder, Americus, Ga., June 15, 1948; the Dispatch, Richton, Miss., June 11, 1948; the State, Columbia, S. C., June 8, 1948.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington 25, D. C., July 6, 1948.

POSTMASTER: Attention is invited to the inclosed copy of a revision of Federal Plant Quarantine Order No. 72 issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the white-fringed beetle which became effective May 26. The revision enlarges the quarantined area so as to include parts of two coun-

ties in South Carolina, parts of 1 new county in Alabama, 2 in Florida, 13 in Georgia, and 2 in Mississippi.

Attention is also invited to the inclosed copy of B. E. P. Q. 485, 16th revision, containing administrative instructions and showing certain articles which are exempted from certification under the quarantine.

Postmasters will please acquaint themselves with the quarantine provisions and regulations in order to be in a position to inform those patrons who may wish to mail any of the restricted articles and to govern themselves accordingly as is contemplated in paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH J. LAWLER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 485, 16th Revision — Effective May 22, 1948

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE; ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS; ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM CERTIFICATION

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following administrative instructions exempt from certification requirements a number of articles regulated by the quarantine on account of the white-fringed beetle (Quarantine No. 72) when they have been handled and maintained under conditions that prevent them from becoming infested. This action is considered safe because present conditions within the infested areas eliminate the danger of spreading infestations by such articles.

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of the white-fringed beetle quarantine (7 CFR, 1947 Supp., 301.72), the administrative instructions exempting certain articles from certification (7 CFR, 1947 Supp., 301.72b; B. E. P. Q. 485, 15th revision), are hereby further revised to read as follows:

§ 301.72a *Administrative instructions; articles exempt from certification.*—(a) The following articles, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of white-fringed beetle dissemination, are hereby exempted from the requirements of the regulations of the quarantine when they are free from soil when they have not been exposed to infestation, or when sanitation practices are maintained as prescribed by or to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(1) Hay and straw, except that peanut hay is not exempt.

(2) Uncleaned grass, grain, and legume seed.

(3) Scrap metal, junk, and cinders.

(4) Seed cotton and cottonseed.

(5) Processed and crude clay, and washed or processed sand and gravel, when they have been taken from a depth of at least 2 feet below the existing surface, and when entirely free from any surface soil to a depth of 2 feet.

(b) Certification will still be required for the following articles and materials.

(1) Except as exempted in paragraph (a) (5) hereof, all soil, sand, gravel, clay, compost, manure, peat, or muck, whether moved independently or in connection with, or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things.

(2) Nursery stock.

(3) Grass sod.

(4) Plant crowns or roots for propagation.

(5) Potatoes (Irish), when freshly harvested.

(6) True bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when freshly harvested or uncured.

(7) Peanuts in shells and peanut shells.

(8) Peanut hay.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161)

This revision supersedes B. E. P. Q. 485, 15th revision, effective May 22, 1947 (7 CFR, 1947 Supp. 301.72b).

These instructions shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register and thereafter shall remain in effect until further modified or revoked.

Since these administrative instructions relieve restrictions, they are within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after their publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 3d day of May 1948.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 21, 1948, 8:49 a. m.; 13 F. R. 2767. Redesignated at 13 F. R. 7832.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO TREATMENT OF RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS TEMPORARILY IN THE UNITED STATES

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

CITRUS FRUIT FROM MEXICO IN TRANSIT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES VIA THE UNITED STATES (T. D. 51893)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1948.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of B. E. P. Q. 532, Supplement No. 2, entitled "Modification of Administrative Instructions—Shipment of Mexican Oranges and Grapefruit in Bond Through the United States" issued by the acting chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, effective March 16, 1948, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned. This supplement extends the period for the present season to April 30 during which Mexican oranges and grapefruit may be shipped through the United States. B. E. P. Q. Circular 532 was published in T. D. 50963 and Supplement No. 1 in T. D. 50979.

The number of this Treasury decision shall be inserted as a marginal reference for section 12.10, Customs Regulations of 1943.

FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the text of the administrative instructions.)[7]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

SPENCER NAMED ASSISTANT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATOR; STEPHENS TO ASSISTANT CHIEF OF BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE:

(Press Notice)

JUNE 17, 1948.

Frank H. Spencer has been named assistant administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration, Dr. W. V. Lambert, head of that agency, announced

[7] See S. R. A.—B. E. P. Q. 171, for January–March 1948, p. 11.

today. Mr. Spencer will be responsible for administrative matters in connection with the research, regulatory, and other programs of the Agricultural Research Administration.

A career employee of more than 30 years in the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Spencer entered the service of the Bureau of Animal Industry in 1917. Later assignments were in the Bureau of Markets, the Division of Publications and the Office of the Secretary. Since 1931 he has been in charge of business management and administrative functions of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. In November 1941 he was appointed assistant chief of that bureau and has continued in that capacity to the present time. His new appointment becomes effective July 1.

Mr. Spencer received training in business administration from the Washington School of Accountancy and the Alexander Hamilton Institute. He has been active in Department of Agriculture organizations and is president of the USDA Welfare Association.

Dr. Lambert also announced the appointment of Edmund Stephens as assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine succeeding Mr. Spencer. He will be responsile for administrative matters connected with the work of that Bureau.

Mr. Stephens is a graduate of Oregon State College. He entered the service of the Department of Agriculture in 1930, as an agronomist, and served later on the administrative staff of the Director of Finance and the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering. Since 1946 he has been budget officer of the Agricultural Research Administration. His appointment also becomes effective July 1.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

MISSISSIPPI PLANT QUARANTINES

Reports are being received in the Department showing the improper mailing of sweetpotato plants into Mississippi.

Postmasters are reminded, therefore, that the shipment into Mississippi of sweetpotatoes, sweetpotato plants, vines, cuttings, draws, and slips, morning glory plants or parts thereof is entirely prohibited from the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Tennessee, the southern part of Mobile County, Ala.; Camden, Decatur, and Glynn Counties, Ga.; and all of the State of Texas except the counties of Cass, Bowie, Morris, Camp, Titus, Red River, Franklin, Hopkins, Delta, and Lamar. Moreover, the articles named may be accepted at points outside these areas for shipment into Mississippi only when accompanied with a permit certificate tag obtained by the shipper from the State plant board, State College, Miss. See section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Postmasters at places in Mississippi where State inspection of plants and plant products is maintained under the Terminal Inspection Act should take the action prescribed by amended paragraph 4 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, if parcels sent to such offices for terminal inspection are found to be in violation of these plant-quarantine laws or regulations.

(Reprint of notice which appeared in The Postal Bulletin of May 6, 1948.)

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period April 1 to June 13, 1948, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States Customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Margareta Ferrer	Nogales, Ariz.	14 bulbs and 2 cuttings	$1.00
Mrs. Jesus de Campos	do	20 plants and cuttings, 14 orchid plants, 6 bulbs, and ¼ pound tree seed	2.50
Miss Frances Valenzuela	do	12 lily plants	1.00
Clemencia Trevino	Brownsville, Tex.	1 orange	1.00
Arthur Moore	do	6 apples	2.00
Dolores Cavazos	do	3 apples, 1 orange, and 2 avocados with seed	1.00
Lorelle Boggus	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Raul Salinas	do	19 potatoes	1.00
Angel Gutierrez	do	4 mangoes and 3 oranges	1.00
Albert Fla. Cortez	do	5 oranges	1.00
Adolf Rodriguez	do	1 orange	1.00
Tomas Leal	do	10 oranges, 7 apples, and 6 mangoes	3.00
Juanita Guterrez Galindo	Eagle Pass, Tex.	4 avocados	1.00
Carlos Sanchez	do	2 oranges	1.00
Braulio L. Quinones	do	do	1.00
Mrs. Teodora Herrera	do	16 plants	1.00
Antonia Molina	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Damas Gonzales Martinez	do	do	1.00
Herbert Lopez	do	5 cactus plants	1.00
Raymond R. Gonzales	do	12 avocados	2.00
Miss Consuela Hernandez	do	12 plums	1.00
Mrs. Elina Davis Cortinas	do	2 avocados and 1 mango	1.00
Roberto C. DeRios Vela	El Paso, Tex.	225 bulbs	5.00
Magdalena Boureshours	do	2 plants	1.00
Dolores Soto	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Alfredo Ares	do	3 avocados	1.00
Mary Reyes	do	2 oranges	1.00
Maggie Guerra	do	do	1.00
Salcido Rodriguez	do	3 bulbs	1.00
Jose Marquez	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Guadalupe Contreras	do	1 avocado	1.00
Petra Gutierrez	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Artemisa Santa Ana	do	3 oranges	1.00
Hilaria Carrillo	do	3 plants in soil	1.00
Felicitas Gonzales	do	1 mango	1.00
Capt. Shipp	do	4 oranges	.80
Maria Luisa S. de Sancodo	do	1 apple	1.00
Macario Cruz	do	6 mangoes	1.00
Fred H. Spite	do	2 sapotes	1.00
Silveria Rivera	do	3 oranges	1.00
Enedino Rocha	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Rose Castrillo	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Marciala M. Torres	do	3 avocados	1.00
Alpine Corvel de Alvarado	do	1 potted plant and 1 mango with seed.	1.00
Leonard Martinez	Hidalgo, Tex.	4 sweet limes	1.00
Florentina Codina	do	6 plants	1.00
Sammie Burnette	do	do	1.00
Minerva del Bosque Martinez	do	4 plants	1.00
Socorro Barron Lopez	do	9 plants	1.00
Abraham Vasquez	do	1 mango	1.00
Trinidad Torres de Sauceda	do	3 plants	1.00
Maria Garza Salazar	do	4 avocados	1.00
Raul Manuel Salazar	do	1 avocado and 12 oranges	1.00
Virginia Moreno	do	4 mangoes and 2 oranges	1.00
Mrs. Natalia Quesada	Laredo, Tex.	5 sweet limes	1.00
Vicente Montes de Oca	do	1 sugarcane node	1.00
Ricardo Saldivar	do	120 oranges, 4 grapefruit, 17 sweet limes, 2 citrus trees, and 25 misc. plants and cuttings.	20.90
Ramona D. de Padilla	do	1 mango	1.00
Maria Reyes Soto Perez	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Candalaria Palacios	do	1 plant	1.00
Adela H. Herrera	do	do	1.00
Brocelia Velarde	do	1 guava, 3 mamey seeds, and 1 mango seed.	1.00
Eustolia Cortez	do	4 plants and 8 lily bulbs	2.00
J. Willis Smith	do	1 orange	1.00
Juana Flores	do	¼ pound tree seed and 7 plants	1.00
Arturo Ortiz	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Maria Teresa Gomes	do	3 avocados and 1 mango	1.00
Castillo Ledesma	do	1 grapefruit	1.00
Assad Deeb	do	88 bulbs	4.40
Modesta Martinez	do	10 plants	1.00
Jose Martinez	do	6 avocados	1.00
Romana Naira	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Francisco R. Mara	do	34 mameys and 75 sweet limes	4.00
Francisco Ibarra	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Petra G. Gonzalez	do	1 plant	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Jose Martinez	Laredo, Tex	6 avocados	$1.00
Manuela Morales	do	2 plants	1.00
Sofia Szezudlo	do	do	1.00
Maria Garza	do	14 grape cuttings	1.00
Anita Gonzalez	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Eustacia Contreras	do	3 oranges	1.00
Mrs. Aurora Domingues	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Juana Burlez Solas	do	do	1.00
Juana Benitex Salos	do	do	1.00
Mrs. Josefa Luna de Elizalde	do	6 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Joaquina Aldoma	do	5 plants and 2 mamey seed	1.00
Viviana Elizondo	do	1 mango	1.00
Frank A. Garcia	do	24 oranges and 1 mamey	2.00
Maria Melara	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Concha Lambur Morales	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Natalia Martinez	do	3 avocados with seed	1.00
Felicitas Hernandez	do	2 mangoes and 5 plants	1.00
Emma Sanchez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Julian Lopez	do	do	1.00
Maria Regaldo	do	2 plants	1.00
Angela Seprelueda	do	18 mangoes, 8 avocados, and 1 mamey.	4.00

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